The China Weekly

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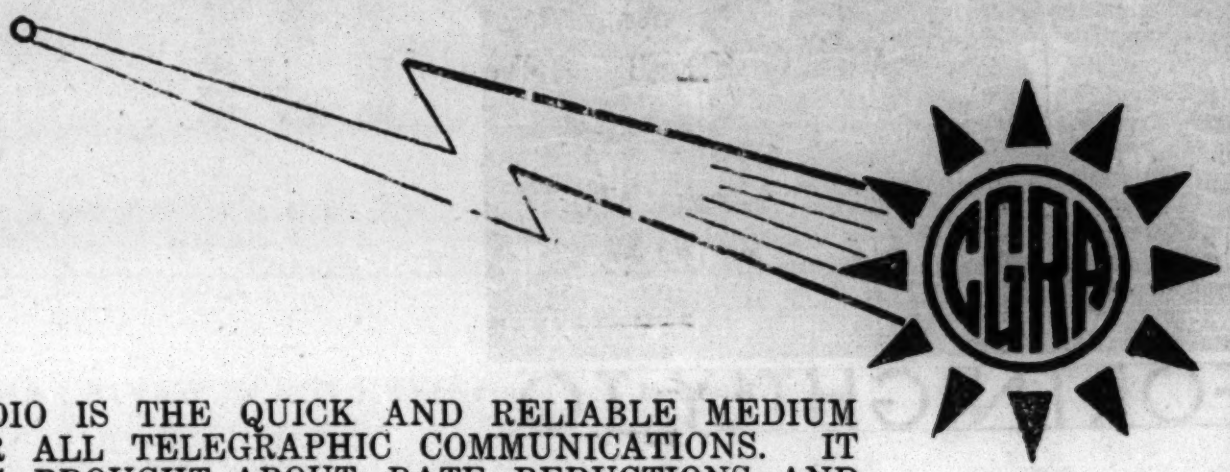

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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CHINESE STUDENTS DISPLAY SINCERITY AND FORTITUDE

THE thousands of Chinese students from Shanghai and other points that commandeered trains at the North Station in Shanghai last week and proceeded to Nanking to urge the government to send troops to Manchuria demonstrated their sincerity by standing in the rain and snow for more than 24 hours while they waited to get an audience with President Chiang and other high officials in the capital. During this time few of them had anything to eat, they were inadequately clothed, their teeth chattered as they shivered, and not a few of them became ill as the result of their experiences. May be their demonstration, looked at from one point of view, was just a bit foolish. In the end they probably accomplished very little. Many will say that they merely did a bit of theatrical stuff, allowed their emotions a chance to exercise themselves, and then were content to go back to their schools and bewail the fate of the nation as it was being crushed under the heel of a neighbor. But there is more to such spectacles than that. These students have once more given a demonstration of the fact that China is rapidly breaking with the past. Their elders, most of them, are wedded to a policy of passivity. The students, on the other hand, have imbided the modern spirit—they want action. They are the leaven that in the end will put life into the whole Chinese body politic. Just for the moment their valor is probably greater than their discretion. For China to rush helter-skelter into a war at the present time without proper training or adequate preparation—and what is more important without real unity in the country—would undoubtedly be the height of foolishness. But these boys are growing. They have demonstrated their fortitude. In case the psychological moment comes for China to declare war on a foreign enemy in the not distant future these boys will undoubtedly make excellent soldiers, a different brand from the great majority that are serving at the present time. It is probably correct to say that in China to-day not one soldier in twenty is actuated by any other motive than that he hopes by service in the army to be reasonably sure that he will be able to get hold of a rice bowl (with rice in it) when mealtime comes around. But the students will be, as they are at present, animated

by different motives. They will fight because they love their country and are ready not only to stand in the rain and snow to demonstrate their patirotism but to undergo much greater hardships. Their action in invading the railway station and at the point of pistols, demanding free transporation to the capital, commandeering trains, and disrupting the entire traffic for one night, was undoubtedly high-handed and unlawful. But Americans should remember that so was the Boston Tea Party—one of those acts which every American schoolboy is taught to applaud. But the Boston Tea Party was an emblem of what the American nation was striving for and so was the demonstration which the students staged at the North Station and at Nanking and emblem of what the Chinese nation is striving for.

THE GAME OF SHUTTLECOCK IN MANCHURIA

A VERY popular game both in China and Japan is the game of shuttlecock. A cork is stuck with feathers, and this is kicked about time and time again. Thus there has come into the English language the work shuttlecock in the sense of bandying. As far as one can see at present this is the game that the Japanese intend to play in Manchuria. First they will make an incursion into some strategic point; the Chinese will, of course, be driven out. Then there will be protests by the Chinese representative at the League of Nations, and then admonitions from the League. There will also be protests by the Government at Nanking and these will be replied to by the Government at Tokyo. And the newspaper correspondents at Washington, keen on getting news, will tell not only what they know but add a little of what they imagine with the result that Secretary of State Stimson will be getting into hot water, the Japanese in their own country will get excited, and then there will be "official" explanations all round. That is the way it has been so far and so it will probably continue. Whenever the Japanese feel that the foreign reaction to their presumptive defiance of practically the whole world has become so strong that a conciliatory gesture is expedient they will "begin to withdraw their troops within the South Manchuria Railway zone." doubtless on the principle that "he who fights and runs away may live to fight some other day."

A Mukden message of November 28 stated that there had been an amazing change overnight in the military situation in Manchuria and it was officially reported at General Honjo's headquarters that a general withdrawal of Japanese troops in South Manchuria had been ordered. This announcement was made about the same time that Japanese newspapers printed messages from Washington supplied by the *Rengo* news agency claiming that Secretary Stimson had said in an interview that "Japan had expressed regret each time she had made a fresh advance and had promised that it would not happen again," and more in a similar vein. Secretary Stimson in a later statement claimed he had been misquoted and the telegrams from Tokyo hinted that it was fortunate a statement attributed to Mr. Stimson that the Japanese Army had run amok had not been known in army circles before the withdrawal was ordered. At any rate it is evident that the Japanese felt that here were rumblings of a probable storm and as they had the Chinese in Manchuria pretty well cowed by this time anyhow no harm to Japan's future operations would result from making a gesture of withdrawal into the railway zone. If the Chinese puppet governments that have in the meantime been established, as time goes on do not display the proper amount of subserviency, the Japanese authorities doubtless feel that it will be just as easy at any time in the future to make another incursion as it had been during the past two months.

The Chinese government in an official communique issued by the Foreign Office at Nanking November 27 formally announced that it accepted the decision of the League of Nations regarding the establishing of a neutral zone at Chingchow. The proposal as originally made by Dr. Alfred Sze, the chief Chinese delegate in Paris, was that when the Chinese troops were withdrawn inside the Great Wall a neutral zone should be established to be occupied by British, Italian, French and other neutral detachments. This, in the opinion of the League, was unthinkable. General Minami, the Japanese Minister of War, in an official statement issued at the War Office in Tokyo November 29, declared that in view of the Chinese proposal that all Chinese troops near Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, be withdrawn to points west of Shanhaikwan and within the Great Wall of China, advances have been suspended by the Japanese Army. In explaining the reason for the sudden reversal of Japanese military tactics in Manchuria the War Office warned, however, that should Chinese troops threaten the South Manchuria Railway and create disorder in the future, the Japanese authorities will resort to "appropriate military action."

Thus is the foundation laid for the game of shuttecock in Manchuria and *The Review's* ideas in the matter are not changed by the fact that a report is current that it was the Japanese Emperor himself that ordered the sudden withdrawal of the Japanese troops into the railway zone, for at that very moment telegrams began coming in that the withdrawal was being halted because of threatening maneuvers by General Ma Chun-shan.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT DECIDES "TICKLISH" CASE

THE judges of the District Court who have been criticized on the ground that they have allowed political considerations to influence their decision in a recent case—particulars of which are given below—can, if they care to, reply that courts in other countries—for example, the United States Supreme Court—have been criticized on the same ground. Previous to the Dred Scott decision the U. S. Supreme Court undoubtedly was influenced by political expediency in some of its slavery decisions. The Dred Scott decision brutally put the fat into the fire by bluntly deelaring that a slave in law was merely an animal and had no rights whatever. Since those days the most famous decision in which the Supreme Court of the United States has been

criticized for allowing political expediency to influence a decision was in a case which came up while America was at war with Germany. Some conscientious objectors carried to the Supreme Court the question of whether the law invoking compulsory military service was in violation of Amendment XIII to the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows:

> "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The decision of the Supreme Court was, as was to be expected, that this amendment did not make unconstitutional the law invoking compulsory military service. Any other decision of the court would have disrupted America's plans for the war. But it was undoubtedly a decision based on national expediency. Many of the reasons given by the Court for ruling against the conscientious objectors, looked at calmly in peace times, are really childish. This decision of the Supreme Court has been the subject of treatises by eminent American lawyers, which point out not only the irrelevancy of the Court's reasons for giving the decision which it did, but also the fallacies of its arguments; in other words, the Court "begged the question."

There have been frequent cases of late in Shanghai where small groups, claiming to act with the authority of an Anti-Japanese Boycott Association, have been going around the town and when they have come across Japanese goods being offered for sale, whether in the hands of Japanese or Chinese, they have calmly, that is where they have been able by force or intimidation to do so, "nabbing" the goods and removing them to the headquarters of the Association. These undoubtedly illegal incursions on the part of these Chinese groups have been the motive for equally illegal incursions by Japanese marines and Japanese groups who have, wherever they were able to locate such goods that had been removed, forcibly retaken possession of them. Last week the Shanghai Municipal Police decided to make a test case of such an incident. They arrested several young Chinese who had admittedly illegally removed Japanese goods from Chinese premises and charged them before the District Court with robbery. The District Court took an exceptionally lenient view of the matter, refusing to convict for robbery and mentioning that the accused were actuated by patriotic motives. The Court merely imposed a fine of twenty dollars, and suspended collection of it for two years. Assisting in the proscution was a Chinese lawyer, and after the case had concluded the accused and their friends made a demonstration against this Chinese lawyer and would have handled him severely had he not been protected by a cordon of police. In the meantime the Japanese community has given notice through the local Japanese press that they consider the Municipal Council dilatory in protecting their (the Japanese) interests and threatening that in case the Municipal Police do not give better protection to the Japanese people and their property they intend to take matters into their own hands. So a situation has been created of illegal procedure all round.

The *Review* does not intend to join in the chorus of criticism against the District Court. Despite all the dire forebodings of most of the foreign journals in Shanghai at the time it began to function, it has, on the whole, administered justice admirably, and generally better than in the days when foreign Assessors had the power to decide purely Chinese cases, with the result that international intrigue in the administration of the court's business was rampant. There is, however, one aspect of a decision such as the District Court has made in this case that should not be lost sight of by the Chinese community in Shanghai, and that is, the chance which the incident gives to China's enemies, and particularly to the Japanese, to blacken China's case for the abolition of all foreign administrative and judicial influence in this country. Powerful influences are at work to prevent China coming into its own for as long a time as possible, and the Chinese hurt their own position by giving their enemies a chance to make out a plausible case against them. The Chinese should remember that they have not yet advanced to the expert stage which the Japanese have in presenting their side of a dispute to the world. One is forcibly reminded of this by a special edition in rotogravure which the English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* recently published. It is profusely illustrated and exceptionally well written, and undoubtedly people in the United States and other countries will be influenced by such a statement as the following which runs as a streamer head in large type across one full page: "In China Lawlessness is Law, Mob Rule Is Rule—And Even Common Decency Is Cast to the Winds."

YOUNG CHINA GIVES NERVES FREE PLAY

JOSH Billings enunciated no truer aphorism than when he said that it wasn't ignorance that caused the trouble in this world; the mischief is caused by people knowing things that "ain't so." One of the mistaken ideas about the Chinese is that they "have no nerves." Here is a case, of which there are many examples, of the appearance being taken for the substance. The truth of the matter is, as any one who has had extended experience among the people of this country knows, is that the Chinese as a pepole have a decidedly sensitive nervous system. Side by side with that they at least the older generation of Chinese) have trained themselves in the art of self-control, in other words have learned, under most circumstances, to present a calim, stoical face to the world, although their nerves are under the greatest tenson and within their spirit is suffering the tortures of the damned. That stoicism which protected the sensitive nerves has been mistaken for a lack of ability really to feel, whereas the exact opposite is the case. The younger generation is throwing off some of the inhibitions which have characterized the previous generations. When they feel an emotion they give it play. They have thrown to the winds the old idea of making believe they don't suffer when they really do suffer. To them it is an idea just as much out of date as are the queue, feng shui and the marriage go-between.

The difference between the Old China and the New China finds a conspicuous illustration in the attitude adopted in the matter of the Japanese invasion of China. Old China believes in the policy of stoicism, of passive resistance, of repressing one's emotions—believing that in the end the tyrant will defeat himself with his own tyranny. New China, on the other hand, is all for action. The Chinese students have no patience with the idea of subduing one's feelings or holding them in check. They want to let the world know about it, they have no idea of turning the other cheek. What they want is to hit back. Not one student in a hundred amongst the Chinese has any other opinion than that the thing to do is to declare war on Japan. They first assaulted Dr. C. T. Wang with the idea of urging him to declare war. They commandeered trains and went to Nanking to urge President Chiang Kai-shek to go north and do something. They say they don't care what the eventual result may be; the Chinese they say, must show the world that they are not cowards, and at any rate, as the League of Nations won't help them, they have to try and help themselves. They have adopted Voltaire's slogan: *Ecrasez l'infame.*

How the Japanese Took Tsitsihar---The Background and the Aftermath

(Written at Tsitsihar on Nov. 26 for the "Manchester Guardian")

TSITSIHAR, Capital Heilungkiang Province, North Manchuria—The extension of Japanese military power, political and economic influence into this North Manchurian territory regarded for centuries as the Russian "zone" was accomplished on November 19. It was made possible through the defeat of Gen. Ma Chun-shan, the last remaining Chinese authority, in a series of military engagements beginning over a period of about three weeks. Prior to the appearance of the Japanese troops, however, General Ma had met and defeated another Chinese force under Gen. Chang Hai-peng stationed at Taonan about two hundred miles to the south of Tsitsihar on the Japanese-financed railway which zig-zags northward from Ssupingkai on the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway a short distance to the north of Mukden. It is a fairly well-established fact that Gen. Chang Hai-peng received support from the Japanese in the form of arms and munitions which the Japanese military authorities had captured in the Mukden Arsenal when that city was occupied on September 18 and 19. When American and European military observers visited Gen. Chang Hai-peng late in September they found his troops equipped with new rifles and wearing new uniforms which Gen. Chang claimed he had "captured" from the Japanese.

On the other hand the spokesman of Gen. Honjo's headquarters at Mukden claimed that Gen. Ma Chun-shan was receiving support from Soviet Russia in the form of munitions and military instructors, which allegation finally was denied by Gen. Jiro Tamon, commander of the Second Division of the Imperial Japanese army in an interview with foreign newspaper correspondents in Tsitsihar on November 20. Gen. Tamon stated that the accuracy of the Chinese artillery fire led to a suspicion that the Chinese gunners had received foreign (Soviet) instruction, but there was no visible evidence of Russian assistance. He stated further that reports circulated from Mukden alleging that bodies of Russians wearing Chinese uniforms had been found on the battlefield were incorrect. Gen. Tamon's statement was further confirmed by foreign military observers who made several trips along the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of investigating the allegations of Soviet support. It is understood that their reports were generally to the effect that reports of Soviet assistance to Gen. Ma. were based on suspicion only—that there was no visible evidence in the form of Russian officers or Russian-made munitions or guns. It was quite definitely established that Gen. Ma's munition supply came from the little Chinese arsenal in Tsitsihar, plus supplies which had been stored along the Chinese Eastern Railway at Manchouli, Hailar and elsewhere during the Sino-Russian conflict in 1929.

Gen. Mr's complications with the Japanese Army resulted from his action in desroying a number of bridges on the Japanese-financed railway to the south of Anganchi, where the line containing Japanese capital crosses the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway. At least it was charged that Gen. Ma had destroyed these bridges, including one long bridge across the Nonni River about thirty miles south of Anganchi in order to prevent his enemy, Gen. Chang Hai-peng, from making another advance on Tsitsihar the capital of Heilungkiang province. Since few of the modern maps show the correct locations of these towns it should be explained that Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilungkiang province is not located on the Chinese Eastern Railway, but about twenty-five miles to the north of the junction point which is known as Anganchi. In order to reach Tsitsihar one must travel over a primitive narrow-guage railway from Anganchi station or by motor car over the roadless prairie. It should be stated, however, that Tsitsihar may be reached by still another railway which was constructed by the Heilungkiang provincial officials and which connects with the Japanese financed line which extends northward from Ssupinkgai through Chengkiatun and Taonan and crosses the C. E. R. about three miles to the east of Anganchi station. This road however, passes about six miles to the east of Tsitsihar and extends in a northeasterly direction to a town known as Kaoshun. Chinese and Japanese always use different terms when referring to the new railway which was financed with Japanese capital. The Chinese call it the Taonan-Anganchi line, but the Japanese always refer to it as the Taonan-Tsitsihar railway, indicating that the Japanese regard the provincial capital, Tsitsihar as the terminus rather than Anganchi. The Chinese on the other

hand regard Anganchi junction on the C. E. R. as the terminus in view of the fact that the portion of the railway north of the C. E. R. tracks was financed by provincial funds. The point is important because the last Japanese ultimatum which was delivered to Gen. Ma ordered him to withdraw his troops from Tsitsihar. The Chinese interpreted the ultimatum as meaning that Gen. Ma should evacuate his troops from the the territory south of the C. E. R. tracks, but could retain control of the provincial capital and all territory north of the C. E. R. tracks. In Gen. Ma's reply to the ultimatum he agreed to evacuate the territory south of the C. E. R. but reserved the right to send troops south along the Taonan-Anganchi line to the southern border of Heilungkiang province in the event Chang Hai-peng attempted another advance on Tsitsihar or in the event the line was menaced by bandits. The Japanese alleged this reply did not conform to their ultimatum and shortly afterward launched their drive.

The Chinese political situation which had prevailed in the Heilungkiang provincial capital prior to the arrival of Gen. Ma Chun-shan was complicated in the extreme. Gen. Wan Fu-lin, Governor of the province was in Peiping with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang when the Japanese occupied Mukden on Sept. 18 and 19. He had taken his best troops to Peiping several weeks previously in order to help defeat the rebel militarist Shih Yu-shan who had rebelled against the Central Government and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Gen. Wan had left in nominal control at Tsitsihar his son Wan Hai-peng, who, according to report did not enjoy the confidence of the local residents. According to reports which appeared in the Peiping and Tientsin papers and which apparently originated with the Japanese news agencies, Gen. Wan Fu-lin wired his son for money with which to pay the troops he had transported south of the Great Wall. Whether these reports were correct cannot be said, but the fact apparently was established that Gen. Wan's son withdrew some $12,000,000 worth of bank-notes from the provincial bank which he took to Harbin and deposited in a Japanese bank, realizing for them about Yen 2,500,000. This naturally created a financial crisis in the Heilungkiang provincial capital and in addition it was reported that a Japanese military officer had appeared in Tsitsihar with ample funds which he had distributed among the subordinate military officers who had served under Wan Fu-lin. The result was that when Gen. Chang Hai-peng moved on Tsitsihar from Taonan early in October, he almost succeeded in capturing the place—in fact the Japanese military headquarters in Mukden announced the capture of Tsitsihar by Gen. Chang Hai-peng early in October.

But Tsitsihar did not fall because there appeared on the scene a new Chinese general in the person of Gen. Ma Chun-shan who had been in command of a small force of border-defense troops at Tahaiho, located on the upper Amur opposite the Russian town of Blagovestschensk. What inspired Gen. Ma to move is not known, but by forced marching he managed to reach Tsitsihar, rally the disorganized troops, and defeat the Japanese-supported Chang Hai-peng. In this fight Gen. Ma had the support of two other loyal Chinese commanders, Gen. Chung Chu-yuan and Gen. Yuan Chung-ku, who had previously commanded Chinese troops stationed at Manchouli at the western end of the C. E. R. and at Hailar, the capital of the so-called Barga district. The three commanders had about 15,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry and their equipment included a dozen pieces of field artillery, several machine-guns and allegedly two anti-arcraft guns, the latter having been purchased from the Japanese at the time of the Sino-Russian conflict in 1929. The Japanese, after having two of their planes shot down, alleged that the anti-aircraft guns had been loaned the Chinese by the Soviet Russians.

As stated in the foregoing, the defeat of the forces of Gen. Chang Hai-peng by Gen. Ma chun-shan brought an immediate response from the Japanese in the form of an ultimatum addressed to both Chang Hai-peng and Ma Chun-shan ordering them to withdraw their respective troops ten kilometers from the banks of the Nonni River in order to permit a force of Japanese military engineers to repair the Nonni River bridge. Gen. Honjo's headquarters in Mukden announced that the Taonan Railway was financed by Japanese capital and that its continuous operation was necessary in order that the products of North Manchuria could be transported to the south over the South Manchuria line. At first it was reported that Gen. Ma had offered to repair the damaged bridges (five) himself, but apparently he made no move to do so; hence the Japanese decision to undertake the job, using a repair gang from the South Manchuria Line, but protected by Japanese troops. According to the Japanese reports the Japanese troops were fired on by Ma's troops and considerable propaganda was circulated about Ma's violation of a flag of truce. At any rate the Japanese force was repelled at considerable loss and forced to fall back to the Nonni river from the Japanese advanced position at the town of Tahsing about fifteen miles north of the river and an equal distance south of Anganchi. The size of the Japanese force at this time is unknown, but according to Gen. Tamon, commander of the Japanese Second Division, it was 1,800 and had the support of a considerable number of Gen. Chang Hai-peng's troops which attempted a flanking movement in the direction of the town of Fulaerti on the C. E. R. about ten miles to the west of Anganchi. The Chinese force, chiefly cavalry, which made the attack on Fulaerti was defeated by Ma's troops despite the fact that it had the support of Japanese air-bombers.

After the repulse of the Japanese force early in November, the situation remained deadlocked for about ten days with minor clashes in the no-man's land between the main bodies of Chinese and Japanese troops. The Japanese, however, managed to continue their repair work on the Nonni River bridge while bringing up reinforcements from Mukden, Kirin City, Port Arthur and from Korea. On Nov. 13 Gen. Jiro Tamon who was stationed at Changchun, assumed command and ordered further reinforcements thus bringing the Japanese strength to more than 5,000 men with seven air-bombers and ample artillery and cavalry. Sometime between Nov. 14 and 17 the Chinese cavalry succeeded in surrounding a considerable force of Japanese, allegedly one regiment, and had practically defeat-

ed them before further Japanese reinforcements arrived and the final Japanese ultimatum was delivered to Gen. Ma. What happened in the final struggle in the three days preceding the occupation of Tsitsihar by the Japanese troops on Nov. 19 is not known, but Gen. Tamon claimed the Chinese began to withdraw when they learned that the Japanese reinforcements had arrived and the repairs on the bridges had been completed. The Chinese side claimed that Ma's withdrawal was in accordance with the Japanese ultimatum. Regardless of the claims and counter-claims there was serious fighting between the opposing forces, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides, the Japanese admitted losses being fifty-two, ninety-six wounded and thirty-one missing, making total casualties of 179, The Japanese claimed that twenty-one of their killed resulted from a surprise attack of Ma's cavalry on a Japanese commissary dump which was concealed in a Chinese farmyard surrounded by stacks of hay. The Chinese troops set fire to the hay and burned the commissary supplies including the Japanese guards.

General Yuan Chung-ku—Loyal Supporter of General Ma

Gen. Ma's troops began their withdrawal at about noon of Nov. 18 and the withdrawal apparently was orderly until after the Chinese had crossed the C. E. R. tracks. From then on the withdrawal apparently became disorderly, particularly after nightfall, as the motor-road across the prairie between Anganchi station and Tsitsihar was strewn with military equipment in the form of discarded parts of uniforms, cases of ammunition including trench-mortar shells and finally the more gruesome relics of war, bodies of horses and Chinese soldiers. The writer counted more than two dozen frozen bodies of Chinese soldiers along the road, but the bodies were not frozen too solid to prevent hordes of Mongolian dogs resembling wolves from feasting on them, in one place only the arms and legs remained of what apparently had been several soldiers. In one Chinese farm-yard surrounded by a mud wall, where a group of Chinese soldiers apparently had made a stand, the writer counted six bodies of Chinese soldiers, all of whom apparently had been killed by bayonet stabs. The Japanese claimed the Chinese casualties in the final fighting were about 200, but the Chinese claimed their losses exceeded 700. The Chinese claimed the Japanese losses exceeded 500 in the final battle, but this figure probably was exaggerated. It is possible that the total Japanese casualties for the entire compaign into North Manchuria would number in the neighborhood of 500.

The Chinese troops in their retreat and the Japanese army in its advance both carefully avoided passing through the town of Anganchi on the C. E. R. The retreating Chinese troops did pass through the Chinese section of the town, but went around the foreign, or Russian section, hence there was no looting. The Japanese troops crossed the C. E. R. in two columns well to the east of Anganchi near the point where the Taonan-Anganchi Railway crosses the C. E. R. tracks. The Japanese forces reached the outskirts of Tsitsihar at about midnight on Nov. 18, reformed their lines in a semi-circle south of the city by 4 a. m. of the 18th and at 6 o'clock occupied the vacated Chinese military barracks on the outskirts of the city. What happened to Gen. Ma's forces was not known definitely for two or three days as they apparently scattered over the countryside to avoid pursuit and then re-assembled along the railway running to Kaoshun. On Nov. 23 it was reported in Harbin that Gen. Ma had assembled some 3,000 of his troops at the town of Hailung which is located on a branch line running northward for about 100

miles from Harbin.

Gen. Tamon declared to foreign newspaper correspondents on Nov. 19 that he intended to send one regiment of Japanese infantry and one battallion of artillery back to Mukden, but that the remainer of his force would be kept in Tsitsihar until traffic had been restored on the Taonan line and political conditions stabilized in Heilungkiang province. On the afternoon of Nov. 19 the writer observed what Gen. Tamon described as a "demonstration" by the Imperial Japanese Army, consisting of a march of some 3,000 troops through the principal Tsitsihar street, the object being to "impress the Chinese population with the strength and discipline of the Japanese Army." Gen. Tamon stated that this was necessary because there were many Chinese soldiers and officers wearing civilian clothing concealed in the city. It was reported in Harbin on Nov. 23 that some twenty alleged Chinese military officers had been caught in Gen. Tamon's drag-net and executed but the report was not confirmed. It was stated that he had thrown a cordon about the city and had conducted a systematic search of all houses including the inmates and their personal effects and any scrap of paper or article lending suspicion of military connection brought immediate drastic action on the part of the Japanese military. The Chinese agent of the British-American Tobacco Company, Man Fu-tien was arrested and narrowly escaped execution because he had in his possession an account book showing sales of cigarettes to Chinese military units prior to Gen. Ma's evacuation. There also was a report in circulation in Harbin that the Japanese had killed some 300 wounded Chinese in the Tsitsihar hospital, but later it was stated that when the Japanese troops occupied the city some forty or fifty lightly wounded troops fled from the hospital and were shot by the Japanese troops, but none of the seriously wounded were killed.

The Japanese General Staff followed its usual proceedure following the military occupation. The Chinese telegraph and radio stations were taken over and Japanese military censors placed in the Chinese post-office. The Chinese provincial bank was taken over and auditors put to work on the accounts. Japanese General Staff Headquarters were established in the offices of the South Manchuria Railway and military telegraph and telephone lines strung about the city connecting the various Japanese military units, outposts, etc. The heads of the Chinese chamber of commerce and police department were assembled in Gen. Tamon's office and informed that the responsibility for maintenance of peace and order rested with the Chinese and dire penalties would be exacted in case of a breach of the Japanese military regulations. However the Japanese took no chances, for strong guards were posted at the gates to the walled city and on all roads radiating from the city as well as the railway stations and in addition strong patrols of Japanese cavalry policed all the streets. Within a few hours the Heilungkiang provincial capital took on the appearance of a Japanese military post and according to current report winter supplies have been ordered, indicating the possibilities of a long stay.

The final consequences of the Japanese military advance into North Manchuria will have to be left to speculation, but as the situation stands today the Japanese not only control the formerly Chinese-operated Taonan Railway but are in a position to dominate the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern line and the city of Harbin, metropolis of North Manchuria. "What will the Russians do?" is the natural question and to this Moscow has not as yet given any answer. In Harbin it is stated that the Soviets will make no move unless the Japanese actually interfere with the operation of the C. E. R. in a military way. But it is not necessary for the Japanese Army to interfere with the C. E. R. in a military way. By controlling the Taonan line which taps the rich grain district of the Nonni River Valley, the Japanese are in a position to squeeze the C. E. R. to death by diverting all traffic to the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Line and the Japanese port of Dairen. Shortly after the beginning of the present complications last September the Japanese started a newspaper in the Russian language in Harbin known as the Harbin Times. The paper is owned and controlled by the Japanese and is registered at the Japanese consulate, hence has all the ear-marks of an official organ, despite the fact that it is printed in a non-Japanese language and the technical work is done by White Russians, the nominal editor being an ex-cabinet officer of Koltchak's army. Recently the paper reviewed the relations of the C. E. R. and S. M. R. and their past rivalries and competitions and ventured the opinion that there would be no further complications in view of the Japanese occupation of Tsitsihar. The Soviets claim to have abolished all real-estate speculation, but one can't help feeling that the Japanese military occupation of Tsitsihar must have resulted in a real-estate slump in corner lots in Vladivostok.

Important Changes in Foreign Office Personnel

Coincident with the inauguration of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo as the Officiating Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Chinese National Government at Nanking, important changes in the personnel of the Foreign office were made, among them the following:

Wunsz King, (King Wensze) has been appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau at the Waichiaopu. Mr. King is the former Shanghai Foreign Affairs Commissioner. He will serve also as the Acting Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. Hsu Moh, the Director of the European-American Affairs Bureau, is the only departmental head remaining in office. Chang Ziang-ling, formerly the Chinese Consul General in New York City, has been appointed as the Director of the Department of Publicity and Intelligence. He succeeds Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau who, since June, 1929, has been Counsellor to the Foreign Ministry as well as the Director of the Department of Publicity and Intelligence.

"All India Federation Plan" to Be Carried Out

That the Britsh government intended unswervingly to pursue its plans for an "All India Federation" as the only solution of the problem was the gist of a pronouncement in London Dec. 1 by the prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, when he closed the Round Table Conference at which the Indian delegates failed to arrive at any satisfactory decisions. Mr. MacDonald added that in order to give his declaration the fullest authority it would be circulated in a white paper in both Houses and the King would ask the approval of Parliament during the week. The prime minister indicated emphatically that the present Cabinet fully accepted his statements last January, on behalf of the Labor Government, as representing its own policy.

Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist leader, received the announcement with smiles.

Why Does the Southern Faction "Rock the Boat?"

NERO fiddling while Rome was burning presented no stranger contrast than that presented by the factions in South China. Although they had but a short while ago gathered together and assumed for themselves the name of the "National" Government of China—under which title the regime at Nanking has long since been recognized by the leading nations of the world—and whose delegates came up to Shanghai several weeks ago with the hope of "dictating" some of the policy at Nanking—they are now quarreling among themselves. One would have thought that in view of the menace which threatens China in the North, the southern leaders would bury their hatchets—to use a metaphor borrowed from the American Redskins—and would use whatever fighting "urge" they have, against the Japanese invaders and not against their fellow countrymen. The southern Chinese, and particularly the Cantonese and Fukienese, have the reputation of being the most progressive and up-to-date among all China's citizens. It was they who came first into contact with the West and it is mostly they who have demonstrated to the world what a powerful economic force the Chinese can wield. Throughout the South Seas and the Straits Settlements it is the southern Chinese who have become the carriers of Chinese civilization and a wonderful success they have made of it. They have become prosperous, many of them wealthy. They have shown their patriotism on numerous occasions, particularly by their financial contributions to any cause which they felt would improve conditions in their homeland. Their brains as well as their money contributed a great deal towards the success of the Revolution in 1911-12. Many of them have come back to China and established large and successful business enterprises. It is with all this to their credit that it is somewhat painful to note that the southern Chinese are inclined to carry on their disputes not only among themselves, but against the government at Nanking, at this particular time. Surely, now if ever, is the time for the Chinese to show a united front,—now when the enemy is within their gates.

As already reported a serious split has occurred in the ranks of the Southern faction—grave complications which threaten to wreck the slowly-achieved peace compromise between Nanking and Canton and to introduce further chaos into the South. At the second formal meeting of the Canton Kuomintang Congress on Nov. 23, a group of hot-headed delegates to the Congress, apparently backed up by the dominant military clique under Gen. Chan Chai-tong, threw a bomb, figuratively speaking, into the Congress hall by the adoption of a sensational resolution, repudiating the peace agreements of the Canton's Envoys with the Nanking delegates at Shanghai and insisting upon the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. This unexpected thunderbolt proved a great shock to Messrs. Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and Li Wen-fan, three important members of the Canton peace delegation to Shanghai, who, greatly exasperated at the rashness of their fellow-members and humiliated at the rejection of their proposals, announced their withdrawal from the Congress and made a hurried exit to Hongkong on Nov. 24, after issuing a joint statement demanding the Congress to reconsider their decision. Their departure was immediately followed by a large number of members of moderate views who also went to Hongkong, thus wrecking the Party Congress in Canton. In the meantime the venerable Dr. C. C. Wu, former Chinese Minister to Washington, who resigned as a protest against the domination of General Chiang Kai-shek, and who was one of the delegates at the recent conference in Shanghai, but who had remained here, hurriedly proceeded south, accompanied by Mr. Hu Han-min, with a view to patching up the differences, and they achieved a certain amount of success in this direction, but the Southern atmosphere is still highly surcharged and the virile pen of Mr. Eugene Chen is being used in a manner which is anything but conciliatory. Mr. Chen has followed up a former statement explaining his visit to Japan several months ago with a violent attack on the Nanking regime for their policy of passive resistance. Seeing that Mr. Chen in his "apologia" made it clear that he favors working amicably with the Japanese, that being one of the ideas which Dr. Sun Yat-sen bequeathed to the nation, it is somewhat strange to see him denouncing the cautious policy inaugurated by Dr. C. T. Wang, and the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and since followed by President Chiang and the other National government leaders at Nanking. Eugene Chen's strictures strike one as all the more ill-timed as they were blazoned to the world just as the news came that the Japanese were making the conciliatory gesture of withdrawing some of their troops into the railway zone, this following on the League's adopting a suggestion made by Dr. Alfred Sze, China's representative at the League of Nations, that China would withdraw its troops within the Great Wall. As alredy mentioned, Messrs. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu have gone to Canton to patch up the trouble. It is difficult to foretell whether they will be able to bring the petty politicians in Canton to reason and suppress military interference with the proceedings of the Congress. According to the latest telegrams from Canton, the members who withdrew from the Congress have announced their readiness to return to Canton to resume sittings in the Congress provided the Congress would re-consider its resolution passed on Nov. 23, but the attitude of the Canton Congress members is still unyielding and further complications are feared.

Laborers Urge Southern Factions to End Disputes

At an emergency meeting held end of last week of more than 70 local labor unions, including the Postal Employees' Union and the various district Waterwork & Electricity Companies' Labor Unions, it was resolved to request the Canton faction to do away with political differences and to unite with Nanking so that a concerted front may be put up against Japan during the present critical crisis.

In their telegram to Nanking, those at the meeting stated that the secession of Sun Fo and Eugene Chen indicated a split in the ranks of the southern party. The writers earnestly appeal that internal dissensions should be averted so that national unification may be an accomplished fact in the near future.

A telegram was also sent to Nanking which, among other things, said:—

"Several months have elapsed since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the occupation of Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang has thrown the Chinese people into a state of deep sorrow. We 800,000 laborers of Shanghai, are prepared to sacrifice our lives in resisting the barbarous invaders rather than endure timidly such a great insult, so we hereby submit the following demands:—

"1. That General Chiang Kai-shek should immediately proceed to the north and recover our lost territory by force of arms;

"2. That firearms should be distributed to all volunteers in the country;

"3. That China should voluntarily withdraw from the League of Nations; and

"4. That Chang Hsueh-liang and other official responsible for the loss of Manchuria should be punished severely."

⁂

Hongkong, Nov. 27 (11. a.m.)—Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu arrived at Hongkong this morning from Shanghai by *Empress Canada*. Immediately upon arrival, Mr. Hu conferred with Admiral Chan Chak, Col. Chang Hui-chang (Commander of Canton Air Force) and Gen. Hseung Han-ping (Canton Police Commissioner) regarding the settlement of the Canton Kuomintang Congress dispute. Interviewed, Mr. Hu maintained an attitude of reticence and refused to comment on the situation. He expressed the wish that he must confer with the leaders first before making known his own opinion. Two hundred members who have resigned from the Canton Kuomintang Congress have issued a joint declaration pledging their support to Mr. Wang Ching-wei and announced their intention of proceeding to Shanghai immediately. As a consequence of the Congress members' dispute, martial law has been proclaimed at Canton. Persistent rumors are prevailing here that further military dissensions may develop in Canton in the near future.

⁂

Hongkong, Dec. 1 (1. p.m.)—Canton situation remains critical and further complications are feared. The air, navy, garrison and fort commanders in Canton are reported to be taking a different side and to have jointly pledged their support to Mr. Sun Fo, demanding Gen. Chan Chai-tong and his followers to accept the agreements of the Canton Government's peace delegation with the Nanking delegates at the Shanghai peace conference. Mr. Hu Han-min who made an unsuccessful effort in patching up the trouble with Gen. Chan Chai-tong, hurriedly returned to Hongkong yesterday after staying a few hours in Canton despite the extensive preparations made by the Government and public organizations in honor of his visit. Part of the Canton and four aerial squadrons left Canton yesterday for Chunshan and Hainan Islands. It is stated that the attitude of both the militarists and the politicians in Canton remains stubborn and unyielding which blocks the way to a speedy and amicable settlement of the disputes in Canton.

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The China Press, (Hongkong, Dec. 1)—After a sensational flare-up of differences between Li Chun-jen, head of the Kwangsi followers, and the supporters of the Canton delegates to the Shanghai peace conference, which almost led to open hostilities between two factions on Sunday, cordial relations were re-established yesterday with the ratification by the seventh session of the Fourth National Party Congress of the agreement made at the Shanghai peace conference. A short retrospect reveals the important part played by General Chen Chai-tong in averting the serious development at Canton, which would have had grave effects on the Chinese political situation in general and on the Manchurian situation in particular.

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South China Morning Post, (Hongkong Nov. 3)—The first formal meeting of the Canton 4th National Kuomintang Congress was held on Nov. 20 under the chairmanship of Gen. Li Chung-jen, at which the following resolutions were adopted: that Nanking Government be urged to instruct Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to be responsible for the restoration of the lost territory in Manchuria, that a telegram of commendation be dispatched to Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government, for his meritorious services in defending the country; that prior to the formation of a Unified Government, all bonds isued by Nanking be regarded as null and void....The same meeting also adopted the following two proposals submitted by the provincial delegates: (1) a sum of $50,000, be appropriated by the Canton Government to be remitted to General Ma Chan-shan and his subordinates for the encouragement of their loyal services to the country and (2) a telegram be dispatched in the name of the Congress to Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and Hu Han-min, urging their immediate return to Canton to attend the Congress meeting....In the telegram of Commendation to Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Southern leaders strongly criticised the non-resistance policy of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and also charged Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for his inaction and failure to send reinforcements to relieve the armies of Gen. Ma Chan-shan when Tsitsihar, provincial Capital of Heilungkiang, was endangered by the Japanese....Latest telegram from Canton stated that in consequence of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's decision to lead an expedition into Manchuria, the prospect of peace and unification has become brighter and accordingly the Congress will probably not insist upon his resignation from the 4th National Kuomintang Congress, at present; as soon as Gen. Chiang has left for the front, the Nanking and Canton delegations will settle questions of rehabilitation and both governments will proclaim a Unified Government which shall be organised according to the resolutions of the 4th National Kuomintang Congress.

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South China Morning Post, (Nov. 24)—The second formal meeting of Canton Kuomintang Congress was held yesterday afternoon, attended by 477 members and 178 observers; Chan Chai-tong, Sun Fo, Hsiao Fu-cheng and Li Wen-fan were absent; two important resolutions were pased at the meeting: (1) that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek must first resign before Canton delegates will join the 4th Plenary Session of the C. E. R. at Nanking and unless he resigns a Central Kuomintang Headquarters will be organised at Canton and (2) that both Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang be perpetually expelled from the Kuomintang and the latter be punished .... Canton claimed to have received messages from North, stating that Nanking 4th Kuomintang National Congress is seriously considering the appointment of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, as President of the New National Government, Hu Han-min as President of the Legislative Yuan and Sun Fo as President of the Executive Yuan, while Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will abdicate from both political and party administration and devote himself to military operations to recover Manchuria; Canton officials evinced great enthusiasum at receipt of the news, but its credibility is being doubted .... Because of high pressure of duties at the Congress, Gen. Chan Chai-tong was slightly indisposed and has asked for leave from the Government for three days from last Saturday until today .... Canton public opinion is stiffening against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in consequence of the recent events in Manchuria; popular feeling against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is also very strong and demand has been made that Marshal Chang should be dismissed and brought to trial for failure to take defensive measures against the Japanese; Dr. Alfred Sze, China's chief delegate to the League of Nations, also got his share of criticism for having allegedly exceeded his powers by tinkering with possible terms between China and Japan, whereas his strict instructions are to insist on the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Manchuria....

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South China Morning Post, (Nov. 25)—A great sensation was caused in the Canton political circles yesterday, when following a serious dispute between the Canton Government's six peace envoys to Shanghai and the candidates of Canton military commanders to the 4th Kuomintang National Congress, 400 provincial delegates at the second Congress meeting last Monday decided to repudiate the envoys' peace agreements with the Nanking delegates at Shanghai; as a result, Messrs. Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and Li Wen-fan, three important members of the peace delegation, withdrew from the Congress and suddenly departed from Canton to Hongkong. They arrived here yesterday afternoon accompanied by over 100 other delegates to the Congress and five ex-members of the C. E. C.; immediately after their arrival here, Messrs. Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and Li Wen-fan issued a joint statement addressed to the Canton Kuomintang Congress, demanding it to reconsider its decision made on Monday and urging the Congress mem-

bers to accept the resolutions of Shanghai Peace Conference as the best means of reaching a settlement with the Nanking Government....Further dispatches from Canton gave details of the split between the Canton peace delegation and the Kuomintang Congress: at the Congress meeting on Monday, four hundred provincial delegates unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that all members of the Executive Committee for the 4th Congress should be elected at Canton and that all former members of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kuomintang Congresses should not be permitted to become executive members without a re-election at the Canton meeting; the resolution further demanded that in the event of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declining to resign, the final meeting of the Southern Congress will not be held at Nanking....this resolution carried by 357 votes was contrary to and tantamount to a final rejection of the proposals submitted by the six Canton peace envoys in their compromise with Nanking and greatly angered the three envoys, Messrs. Sun Fo, Eugene Chen and Li Wen-fan who after some consultation decided to withdraw from the Congress and leave Canton as a protest against the resolution .... The next meeting of the Congress which was scheduled to have been held yesterday was indefinitely postponed owing to the absence of large number of delegates; a statement was made by certain important member of the Congress, saying that since Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and others will not return to Canton, the Congress may shortly issue a declaration cancelling their appointments as delegates and repudiating all statements made by them .... Mr. Hu Han-min is reported to be returning to Canton to mediate in the Congress dispute .... Canton Officials are said to be considering appointment of Gen. Chang Fai-kwei as their commander-in-chief and conferring a title on Gen. Ma Chan-shan in recognition of his high services to the country.

Japanese Withdrawal Halted ---Gen. Ma Again Active

Mukden dispatches November 30 stated that in view of the acute situation arising from General Ma Chun-shan's movements, the main body of the brigade there was despatched to Tsitsihar as reinforcements. General Ma Chun-shan was reported to be advancing from Hailun in the direction of Tsitsihar, and as a result the Japanese army headquarters ordered the troops near the Heilungkiang capital to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Later messages stated that a detachment of Japanese troops under Major-General Y. Sudzuki left Mukden for Tsitsihar by way of the Ssupingkai-Taonon Railway early on the morning of December 1.

Japanese Withdrawal Stated to Have Been Ordered by Emperor

The Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters at Peiping received a telegram from Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, Nov. 30 (according to *Kuo Min*) reporting that the order for the withdrawal of the Japanese army to their original posts along the South Manchurian Railway zone was issued by the Emperor of Japan. The Tokyo message reported that, in view of the difficulty of handling the situation aggravated by the Japanese militarists, who, in defiance of international law, despatched soldiers to China and occupied territories, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, prayed the Japanese Emperor to curb the actions of the militarists after pointing out the real import of the situation to the Emperor. Baron Shidehara warned that should his request be turned down, he would resign and let the militarists deal with the situation. In consequence of this grave representation, the Emperor promised to issue orders to General Minami, Japanese Minister of War, that the Japanese troops in Manchuria should withdraw to their original posts.

U. S. Department of State Says Direct Negotiations Will Solve Difficulties

It was authoritatively reiterated in Washington Nov. 30 that the United States government believes that a solution of the problem of Manchuria rests on direct negotiations between China and Japan.

In this connection it is reported that the department of state has been greatly encouraged by recent indications that the Manchurian situation is now responding to the conciliatory actions on both sides.

Nanking Regime to Continue Policy of Moderation

President Chiang Kai-shek made a strong appeal for a foreign policy of peace and moderation, when, as representative of the National Government, he installed Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo in his new post as Officiating Foreign Minister for China at Nanking Nov. 30.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek stated there were two ways of presenting a nation's case in international disputes—one was by armed force and the other by peaceful measures. While certain quarters in this country, he remarked, advocated armed force as the only means of presenting China's couse against Japan, they failed to realize that the Government had been most energetically advocating China's case, only through a different channel. The President added that peaceful measures, in the long run, would prove to be far more effective than armed force and he was firmly convinced that the present foreign policy of the Chinese Government of peace and moderation would be supported by world opinion.

Dr. Koo Also Seeks Peaceful Solution

Upon assuming office as Officiating Foreign Minister Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo made the following statement:

"During this time of national crisis, I shall do my best to deal with the grave situation conformably with the complete interests of China in hearty collaboration with the national and party leaders of the Government and with the special Diplomatic Affairs Commission. My aim will be to seek a solution of the Manchurian question on the basis of the principles of justice and permanent peace in the Far East, with the co-operation of the League and all interested nations. The essence of this basis is the territorial and administrative integrity of China. To attain this end, while holding ourselves ready to act in self-defence, if necessary, so as to ensure the safety of China, we must not fail to exhaust all possibilities or explore all channels for a peaceful solution on the above basis."

Chinese Newspapers "Surprised" at Japan's Action

The Chinese newspapers received the news of the withdrawal by the Japanese Army into the railway zone with wonder and surprise.

A *Sinwanpao* editorial stated that, since September 18, Japan has ignored China's repeated protests demanding the withdrawal of her forces and even the League of Nations Council, by 13 votes to 1, has failed to force Japan to carry out its resolution calling for the withdrawal of Japanese forces before November 16. The report that a general withdrawal of Japanese forces into the railway zone has actually started comes, therefore, as a complete surprise. Nevertheless, the journal continues, the sudden and amazing change in the Japanese military authorities' attitude in regard to the Manchurian problem does not indicate Japan's repentance for her past deeds in the Three Eastern Provinces. Doubtless there are other plots and intrigues behind the action of the Japanese military authorities in ordering a general withdrawal of their forces because, according to latest despatches from Paris and Tokyo, there is neither domestic trouble nor any important development in the League circles which may be interpreted to have compelled the Japanese Government to order a general withdrawal of its troops, the *Sinwanpao* stated in conclusion.

Pertinent New York "World-Telegram" Editorial

Under the caption, "If America Were Japan," the *New York World-Telegram* Nov. 26 editorially criticized the position Japan has taken in her controversy with China over Manchuria.

The editorial says: "The Chinese broke their treaty pledges to Japan—so Japan says. Therefore Japan is fighting a war against China to preserve the sanctity of treaties. At least, that is the latest excuse given by the Japanese Government for the military invasion of Chinese territory.

"Japan is breaking treaty pledges to the United States and other nations. Japan is violating the convenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellog-Briand multilateral treaty outlawing war.

"If Japan has the right to invade China because China has broken treaties the United States and other nations have an equal right to invade Japan, bomb Japanese cities, overthrow Japanese Governments and kill thousands of Japanese citizens for breaking treaties. That form of foreign invasion would seem very unreasonable to Japan."

"It would be unreasonable. It would be so unreasonable that neither the League of Nations nor the United States is planning such a military invasion.

"Perhaps if Japan will consider this case of broken treaties that way it will give her enough perspective to see herself as others see her," concludes the *World-Telegram* editorial.

Among the Missionaries in Kansu

(From The Review's Correspondent)

This past year has been fraught with most dangerous circumstances in the Kuyuan region of Kansu. Last February, after all the foreigners had left for their respective places in Shensi and Kansu, at the conclusion of a most successful conference, a bandit army which had been driven from Shensi by the troops of General Yang Hu-ch'eng, the Governor, and had been taken into the army of General Hwang Teh-kueh, now deceased, staged a coup d'etat, disarming their benefactor, Hwang, and took possession of Kuyuan and held it for two months. Some of these wild fellows broke into the China Inland Mission compound, pretending to search for Hwang's men, which they knew very well were not there. Their intention was to loot. We took them around our rooms and showed them that no troops of their enemy were inside. One of them, presumably a small leader, asked if we had any medicine to relieve him of dyspepsia. Giving him this, they left. The general of this bandit army is Yang Wan-ch'ing, who is friendly disposed toward us. The people suffered terribly. The city was looted several times, and, these brigands being strangers in a strange land, lived in constant jeopardy of their lives the whole time, as several thousand of Hwang's men were outside storming the city.

In order to give the city people a chance to get food-stuffs and fuel, the city fathers requested our services as a go-between. We had several "peace" meetings, which ended up peacefully! What a relief when these invaders finally left the city through the east gate! But Hwang's men, having gone back to their original positions, another bunch of fellows came in the south gate, and they proved to be worse than those who preceded them! One of the colonels mutinied after being inside a month, and robbed the whole night, his men absconding the next morning before daylight with whatever loot they managed to carry along on stolen animals. It so happened that four automobiles belonging to the Sino-French Scientific Expedition, on their way to the province of Sinkiang, had been delayed in Kuyuan about two weeks, the members living with us, and their machines inside of the cart gates. Fortunately for them that they were in a Mission station that night, otherwise they would most likely have been robbed of much of their stuff, and perhaps their cars destroyed. The mutineers banged at our gates, and some of them ran through the streets all night long. The same afternoon as these last brigands left, the vanguard of Hwang's men came, and since then Kuyuan has been peaceful, the commander being a Li Kueh-ch'ing, who is recognized by Nanking. He is a local man, and well liked by the people. It is hoped that he and his men will be able to pacify the district, as so many bandits have been prowling in the country districts for months. He needs arms and ammunition in order to cope with them. and his men usually get the better of the bandits, as they are acquainted with the mountain roads and paths.

Motor Roads Are Appreciated

Motor roads are being built from Sian to Lanchow under the auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission, giving hundreds of poor people something to do. We in the far interior appreciate these roads as we can now make the railhead at Lingpao, Honan, in about twenty-eight (28) travelling hours by motor truck. We did this a month ago, and it surely was quite some difference to what we have been accustomed to in the past, viz., mule carts or mule litters. If China will only settle down to peace and quietness, what possibilities she has for opening up her vast areas in the northwest! Scores of motor trucks were met on the road from Kansu to the railhead, always loaded to full capacity, and then some more! General Yang Hu-ch'eng seems to be quite progressive.

When we left Kansu the Moslem-Chinese situation was not good, and fears were expressed that a war would ensue because of friction between them. If that affair is not speedily settled amicably, then one can expect a bloody war, as both sides are now worked up to highest pitch. In some parts of the provinces we have heard that the Moslems have not been acting very decently, robbing and slaughtering right and left where they have had power. We hope these reports have been exaggerated!

When in Sian, we noticed the students of both sexes, (the girls seemed to be more silly than the boys) holding anti-Japanese demonstrations every day, with posters of a most hideous kind. One can hardly believe these accounts of the so-called crimes and atrocities of the Japanese, as those students painted them, But, it was allowed to go on. One wonders how those students fare in their exams—if they ever have any—playing and wasting time like this, instead of being at their lessons. Up in Kansu the students and military were having demonstrations, that is, in the places we passed through, but they were more mild than in Shensi. In Chengchow, Honan, it seemed to be a real hotbed of anti-Japanese propaganda, and we would think it would be intolerable for any Japanese to stay there.

The fall crops in Kuyuan were good this year, the best in three or four years, so the famine up there is broken, we think. This is appreciated, because hundreds and thousands have been in the direst need up to last summer. Christian friends from the homelands, as well as the China International Famine Relief Commission, have been very considerate in sending funds from to time time to help alleviate the sufferings of many.

Two days of snow fell in Kuyuan about the middle of October.

British Officer Recues Drowning Chinese

To the credit of the officers and crew of the China Navigation Company's s.s. *Shuntien*, let it be published that, on November 2 last they rescued a Chinese male passenger who had fallen overboard during a fracas with a fellow-passenger. A life-saver was thrown out, but he missed it, and though the steamer was going at a pretty good clip, the captain ordered the ship to return to as near the unfortunate man as possible. A life-boat was lowered, with several of the Chinese crew and one British officer, rowed as fast they could to the man, and *Bravo*! brought him safely aboard their own little boat, and finally to the good ship *Shuntien*. This is worthy of mention, especially in these days of anti-this and anti-that!

H. S.

China Insland Mission, Chefoo, Nov. 18, 1931.

Japan's Contribution to Another Kind of Warfare

In addition to the warfare which Japan is carrying on in Manchuria it is apropos to mention that the Island Empire also furnishes the principal weapons in another world combat, viz., that against bedbugs. Referred to in more polite terms as an "insecticide", the pyrethrum flower, in the production of which Japan leads the world, is the essential ingredient of the powder which makes sleep possible in many a bed throughout the world, and particularly in the United States, which is the principal buyer of this Japanese product. Pyrethrum flowers originally came from Dalmatia in Europe, but Japan has long since passed Dalmatia as the world's principal supplier. The Japanese have greatly increased their export of this product in a decade. *Commerce Reports* states that in 1925, 29,000 acres of pyrethreum flowers were cultivated in Japan. From 1915 to 1917 production increased threefold, to 6,767,000 pounds; subsequently, it amounted to 8,100.000 pounds in 1924, 13,500,000 in 1925, 20,500,000 in 1926, and only 9,000,000 in 1927, when a carry-over from the preceding year about equaled production. Later production is estimated as follows: 1928, 8.000,000 pounds; 1929, 12,500,000; 1930, 15,000,000; and 1931, 16,500,000. Data indicate that Hokkaido furnished about 58 per cent of the total Japanese production in 1929. Scientific and careful methods of cultivation are widely in evidence. In western Japan the dried flowers are kept in straw bales, while in Hokkaido jute bags are largely employed. Kobe has remained the principal center of pyrethrum flower distribution, even for the heavy Hokkaido production, owing to the comparably less favorable shipping facilities of that island. Distribution is effected principally through brokers representing the Kobe dealers and exporters, whose policy often is to advance cash to the growers against the delivery of the flowers after the harvest. Shipments were far below an average of 1,000,000 pounds yearly prior to 1915 and increased to 7,167,000 in 1919. Exports dropped to 1,270,000 pounds in 1921, followed by a steady increase to 9,042,000 in 1927, and a subsequent expansion to 13,829,000 in 1928. Shipments in 1930 dropped to about 8,000,000 pounds. Exports to the United States during these years remained in quite constant ratio, the total having increased in 1928 to as high as 12, 112,000 pounds.

Chinese Demand War With Japan

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長渙

BEING much disappointed by the inaction and the wilful procrastination of the League of Nations in effecting the withdrawal of the Japanese troops in the Chinese Eastern Province, after three weeks of anxious and painful waiting (ended by Nov. 16); and being much perturbed by the fall of Tsitsihar and the serious situation in Chinchow whereby the Japanese made it very clear that they would go on with the military operations till the final annexation of Manchuria, the Chinese youths lost no time in organizing themeselves, in holding huge meetings, in discussing and passing resolutions, and at last, in deciding to send large delegations to Nanking to demand that the Government declare war on Japan. During these few days, the Capital was flocked with students from different parts of China, numbering no less than 50,000 representatives of the rising generation, and of both sexes.

Before their departure for the Capital, the Shanghai Student Union sent an urgent telegram to the National Government in which they pointed out that the supreme duty of the government is to protect the country and the people. Since September 18, as a result of the Japanese invasion, both Liaoning and Kirin were lost in rapid succession. But the government adopted a 'calm and waiting policy' to 'deceive' the people while those in power are still going to struggle for power and self-interest, pointed out the telegram. Then, the telegram went on to say that in order not to be late, the students rose up to present the following points to the Government, and asked for an answer:

1. Will the National Government decide to fight against Japan?
2. Will the National Government take steps to punish Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, who has neglected his duties?

The telegram further put two more points before the government for explanation:

1. In backing up Gen. Ma to fight against the Japanese, the people either sent money as their contribution or applied to be recruited in his army to fight against the Japanese. But the Government never sent any substantial help to Gen. Ma, thus causing his defeat.
2. People make up the body of the Government. The government is the ruling organ entrusted by the people. The people have the powers of addressing grievances. In the time of crisis, the people have the right of self-defense. But recently, the Government actually prohibited the people from going to the Capital to present their petition.

50,000 Students Proceed to Nanking

After scoring the Government with very strong words, the telegram concluded by threatening that if the Government failed to take satisfactory action, the people would (1) demand that the government return to the people the political power, (2) refuse to pay taxes, go on strikes, (3) rise to oppose the Japanese themselves.

Another telegram was sent out by the same Union to the whole country in which the students told the masses that when Lioaning and Kirin were lost, the students wert to the Capital at the end of September to demand that the Government resist the Japanese invasion, and President Chiang promised to take back the lost territories within the shortest possible time. But now, said the telegram, not only no lost territories have been taken back, but another province has been lost. So the Union instructed all student bodies to send delegations to go to Nanking to urge and "supervise" the government and immediately mobilize the troops to fight Japan. The telegram went on to say that without accomplishing their aim, no student was allowed to return, despite their suffering from cold and hunger, etc.

The instructions given by the Union were as follows: To demand from the 4th National Kuomintang Congress to at once authorize the Government to mobilize the troops. If President Chiang fails to do so by Dec. 1, he should be dismissed from the Party. The following two demands were presented to the National Government: Petition President Chiang to swear personally before the public that he would mobilize his forces to declare war on Japan not later than Dec. 1. If he could not recover the lost territories, he should not return; petition President Chiang to severely punish Chang Hsueh-liang for being responsible for the loss of territories. Should Gen. Chang not mobilize his troops to recover the lost territories within three days, he should be severely punished.

The Arrival at Nanking

Some slight troubles occurred at the Shanghai-North Railway Station when the huge crowd of students could not get a train to go to Nanking, and in making demands for trains, some students actually came into trouble with the station authorities.

On the next day, upon the arrival at the Capital, the students proceeded at once to the building of the National Government. They at once demanded to have President Chiang affix his signature personally on their petition which consists of the following demands: President Chiang should go to North immediately; Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang be ordered to redeem his wrong by his merit to be gained by recovering the lost territories. Yui Yu-jeng, President of the Control Yuan, to receive the students on behalf of President Chiang, who was alleged to have attended the meeting in the Central Party Headquarters. Instead of returning, the students refused to go away and insisted on seeing President Chiang. They waited there for one day and one night; the rain and snow-fall did not discourage them.

Only on the next day, did President Chiang come out to see the students and then he delivered a stirring speech. Gen. Chang Tse-chung, head of the Education Department of the Central Military Academy, was instructed by President Chiang to read aloud President Chiang's handwritten letter to the students, which read as follows:—

My Dear Fellow-Students:

I am greatly moved by your coming to the Capital to send in your petition, which is solely animated by your geniune patriotism. To lay down my life for the country and party has long been my determination. As to the demands contained in your petition, I can accept all of them. As to other diplomatic and military problems, I have appointed Director Chang to explain the situation to you. You should devote your attention to your studies and be loyal to the Government and do your duty.

Yours sincerely,
CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

This was followed by a speech from Director Chang, who scored the Canton party for breaking the promise made in Shanghai and in spoiling the peace and national unification. Director Chang urged the students to demand from Canton "to keep its promise, to quickly come to Nanking to effect the national unification."

Awakening Bell Rings All Day Long

Members of the "Wake Up" Society also joined the students on the trip to Nanking. They brought a huge bell and placed it in front of the National Government building. Each member rang the bell by turn. Ting-tang! ting tang! The noise of the bell, which must have proved to be quite annoying to the neighboring people, and which could be distinctly heard throughout the whole day and whole night, only served to remind the Government to wake up and to take some positive action to resist the Japanese invasion.

Students Interviewed

Questioned by the writer as to how China could fight against Japan when China is so militarily weak and when the Japanese gunboats are already in Chinese waters, the unanimous answer was that "China could fight and should fight". Some young students went on to say that the deciding factor of a war with Japan is not so much dependent on the military strength but rather largely dependent on the cause that instigated the war. "By killing us, by invading our territories, the Japanese have become our national enemy so we go on to war with them (Japanese) with a determination in our heart that either we die or the enemy live, or vice versa; and with this determination in our heart, the battle is already decided," said some young students.

China's Joan of Arc

Among the 50,000 students who went to Nanking, about several hundred were girls. They stood for any hardship side by side with the male students. It is a most hopeful sign, this rise of Chinese womanhood.

The women leaders af the country are rallying to the support of Gen. Ma. His resistance to the Japanese forces has aroused their admiration and they are showing their appreciation in a practical manner, by remitting funds and organizing a Red Cross Corps to take charge of field hospitals in Heilungkiang.

(*Continued on page 14*)

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons !

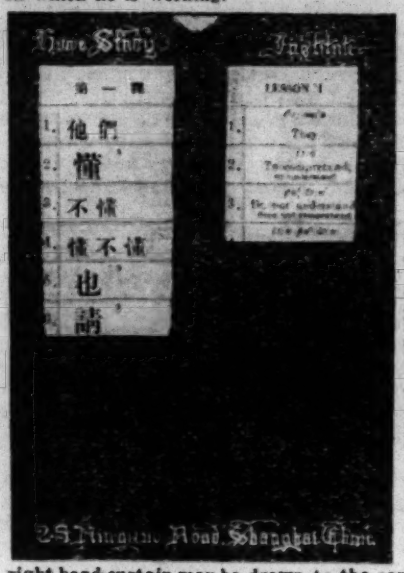
BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XLVII

THE NEW FLASH CARD DEVICE

In the previous lesson we referred to a newly invented flash card device. This device has been the means of greatly assisting the student in acquiring a ready command of the character, and in time, through constant drill, he will be able to recognize at sight, hundreds and thousands of characters.

The cards are arranged in packs. Each pack covers the vocabulary appearing in each quarter's reading lesson. There will be four packs per year, or twenty packs for the entire five year course of study. The first three packs of cards are now ready, and the printing of the remaining packs is proceeding at the rate of one pack per quarter. The student can thus have at his command the vocabulary on which he is working.



This convenient device enables you to carry the foundation vocabulary of your course in your pocket when travelling about. As far as possible the right hand curtain should be kept closed. Begin by lowering the left hand curtain. When the first character appears the curtain should be held in its place and efforts should be made to recall the pronunciation and meaning of the character. If successful proceed to draw the curtain down to the next character. When in doubt as to its pronunciation or meaning, the right hand curtain may be drawn to the same position as the curtain on the left hand side. Before you, on the left, will be the character in Chinese, and on the right you will find its pronunciation and meaning. Thus you will not need to look the term up in a dictionary. The price of the device is three dollars, and the price of the vocabulary cards, three dollars per quarter. Six dollars will bring the device, the first pack of cards, and instructions, to your office. Send check to Home Study Institute, 525 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

CHARACTER STUDY

Character No. 231 (難1)

Difficult, troublesome, hard, to be hard on.

Pronounced nan

The radical 隹 refers to short tail birds. The phonetic 堇 has reference to dry or barren ground. In the ancient writing the sun is pictured as shining with an intense heat which dries up the little moisture left in the hollow places of the earth's surface. When the pools are all dried up, where these birds find their food, there is famine, misery and distress. Hence the meaning of difficult, hard, troublesome, or distress.

Character No. 232 (易4)

Easy, to change, to transform.

Pronounced i

In the ancient pictorial writing this character was the picture of a house lizard. On the top was the head and at the bottom the quick feet of the reptile. The idea of change or transform is perhaps due to the creature being able to change its color to that of its surroundings. By extension it has come to mean easy, alert, etc.

Character No. 233 (容2)

To admit, to endure, appearance, contain, air, manner, the countenance.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) i):n (R.) jung

A combination of 宀 a roof, and 谷 a deep gorge or valley. The combination of the two represented a valley or gorge that was covered up. By extension the valley is said to refer to the emotions of the heart, which are as a rule concealed from others. Hence the idea of to contain and by extension the various other meanings.

Character No. 234 (近4)

Near, in time or place.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tsin (R.) chin

The radical 辶 to go, and the phonetic 斤 the picture of a battle axe. It seems to suggest the idea of advancing in battle with the battle axe in hand.

Character No. 235 (遠3)

Distant, far off in place or time.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) yuen (R. yüan

The radical 辶 to go and 袁 long clothes. Remember that when you go on a long journey you must also prepare plenty of long robes for the journey.

VOCABULARY LIST

766. 難得 — Difficult to get, rare.
767. 難做 — Hard to do.
768. 難走 — Hard to travel.
769. 難處 — A difficulty.
770. 難事 — A hard affair.
771. 難看 — Painful to witness, repulsive.
772. 難聽 — Hard or disagreeable to listen to.
773. 難說 — Hard to say.
774. 容易 — Easy.
775. 近些 — A little nearer.
776. 近來 — Recently.
777. 遠近 — Distance.

SENTENCE WORK

498. 那個事難做 — That is hard to do.
499. 我看是容易 — I think it is easy.
500. 先生不知道難處怎麼這樣多 — You don't realize how many difficulties there are in connection with this.
501. 那個話難聽 — That's hard to listen to.
502. 這個路也難走 — This road is also difficult.
503. 但是我們還是走 — But we still use it.
504. 近來是好一點 — Recently it is a little better.
505. 他說的話好聽 — What you say sounds good.

READING LESSON No. XXII

念課

第二十二課 會話 A主人—安先生 B客人—方先生

A方先生近來的事多麼 B還好不很多 不過現在的生意沒有因爲戰事 所以各處地方都是人心不安 個個店家生家買賣不好 不但是中國這樣 各國都是一樣的 所以大商家都想早些和平 不知道近來安先生的學堂裏怎麼樣 A是的近來散學堂的學生 常常不上課 就是爲這些事 在我看和平個字不容易成功兩 B若是和平 不能成功 一定是有戰事的那麼商界中人就沒有法子 做生意了 A自然自然 B現在我要去了 過一天再見 A不送不送 B不送不送

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on January 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Manchuria Becomes the Grave of Humanity's Dream of Peace

BY PROF. VERNE DYSON
University of the Philippines

THE tragedy of war precedes the battle; the lifeless soldier upon the field, the ruined church, and the general destruction of the landscape are only objective indications of antecedent moral disasters. Blood and physical death are merely the outward symbols of tragedy. The real catastrosphe is spiritual.

Manchuria, in advance of the war which threatens there has already become a world tragedy, an international misfortune more far-reaching in its consequences than any actual destruction of life and property which might occur. It will require some weeks yet for humanity to realize fully the extent of its loss,

The truth is that all the formulas for world peace, all disarmament schedules, all the treaties and elaborate diplomatic structures which the nations patiently erected during the past ten years to prevent war have been swept away. A stubborn Japan in Manchuria has ended a fair dream, a great delusion. The word Failure must now be written large upon these instruments of which humanity, exhausted by the greatest of all wars, had hoped to end war:

1. The Four-Power Pacific Treaty.
2. The Five-Power Naval Treaty.
3. The Nine-Power Treaty.
4. The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.
5. The League of Nations.

The Four-Power Pacific Treaty, signed on December 13, 1921, was the first of the hopeful agreements reached at the Washington Conference. By this treaty Great Britain, France, Japan, and the United States agreed to respect each other's positions in the Pacific, to settle by a special conference any disputes which might arise between them, to confer and jointly determine upon the best means of settling any dispute which might arise between a party to the treaty and an outside nation. This treaty, although favorable to Japan, was the first step in the post-war program to establisn world peace. It definitely covers the present Manchuria situation. Japan has violated the spirit and letter of the agreement in not seeking the advice of Great Britain, France, and the United States in attempting to settle the misunderstanding with China. This treaty, therefore, may be regarded as a failure.

A Succession of Treaties

The Four-Power Pacific Treaty which at the time was regarded as a definite achievement in favor of world peace and the abolition of war was followed on February 6, 1922, by the Five-Power Naval Treaty, signed also at the Washington Conference. This agreement apparently was predicated upon the Four-Power treaty, which supposedly afforded a basis for a further advance toward international harmony. The second treaty provided for limitation of naval armaments in keeping with the proposals of Secretary Hughes of the United States Department of State, and for the maintenance of the *status quo* in respect to the fortifica tions in certain parts of the Pacific. The great delusion begun with these two treaties. Next came the supposedly still more powerful Nine-Power Treaty signed also on February 6. 1922, and in turn predicated upon the two previous compacts. In this agreement China was included and became a party to the "Open Door" policy. The powers, including Japan, bound themselves to respect China's sovereignty, independence, and territorial and administrative integrity. These are high sounding phrases which meant much more to the world at that time than they do at the present moment.

Both China and Japan are parties to the Nine-Power Treaty, and the provisions which their representatives solemnly signed cover the present issues in Manchuria, and if they were applied honestly by the two nations concerned the deadlock there could easily be ended. These three impressive treaties apparently have no working value. They fail in the first crisis. They solve nothing. They are only "scraps of paper."

We come next to a still darker picture. Just a little while ago the sixty-five nations of the world sent representatives to Paris to sign the Kellogg-Briand pact designated to end war. The memory of the widely-heralded achievement is still fresh in our minds. Idealists the world over believed that a great advance had been made in international goodwill, that it was the beginning of universal disarmament. It was a golden dream, but how soon it vanished! China and Japan signed the Kellogg-Briand pact, thus solemnly renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. This treaty very definitely and specifically applies to the Manchurian tangle. But what has it done toward settling it? Nothing. This is truly and deeply disappointing.

The Impotence of the League of Nations

And as a gloomy climax we must admit the impotency and futility of the League of Nations, Wilson's noble dream for abolishing war and "making the world safe for Democracy," The failure of the League to function in the present crisis, its revealed lameness as a practical working organization when war threatens, the ridiculous position in which it has been placed by the defiance of Japan, one of its smaller members, must come as an overwhelming disappointment to pacifists and honest people everywhere who are opposed to war.

To the combined failure of the Four-Power Treaty, the Five-Power Treaty, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Kellog-Briand Peace Pact, and the break-down of the League of Nations must be added still another collapse: The discomfiture of an apparently solidly united world public opinion by the defiance of Japan, The voice of the people, said to be the voice of God, has spoken out clearly against Japan and the trend toward war in Manchuria, but entirely without results. Japan remains unchanged in her policy. The drift toward war continues day by day with a helpless world looking on.

Are we not forced to the unwilling conclusion that the best efforts of the past ten years on the side of world peace and disarmament have been brought to nought, leaving humanity exactly where it was before and immediately after the World War?

Perhaps the world needs a policeman.

Manila, November 18, 1931.

CHINESE DEMAND WAR WITH JAPAN

(*Continued from page 12*)

In addition to forwarding the money to Gen. Ma, these women have also made an urgent appeal to rally to the support of the Heilungkiang forces, both with medical supplies and with funds.

Volunteer Corps

Up to the time when this article is written, about several hundred young Chinese in Shanghai and Nanking respectively, have pledged themselves to go North to fight against the Japanese. They all have taken oaths by blood. They have sent out circulars to the people telling them that "China expects every citizen would do his duty", and there were quick responses. In Nanking, the Chinese young men organized a "Dare-to-die corps" of the Front Field Army to "drive out the Japanese", and sent telegrams to the National Government, General Ma and General Chang Fah-kwei, the commander of the famous "Ironsides." Students and employees in government service are putting on military uniforms and are undergoing intensive military training.

Editorial Comments

If one will carefully trace the editorial comments of the leading papers or articles contributed by Chinese writers, one will realise that they all devote themselves to discussing what are some or the "probable consequences" if China actually went to war with Japan. In an article on "Some Observations of the Second Sino-Japanese War," the writer said that Nanking, unlike Peiping, could not be attacked by the foreign powers, and is far better situated and protected. He then went on to say that Japan is not necessarily stronger than China from the military standpoint and that the game is not necessarily in favor of Japan if war actually breaks out. Other editorials all scored the League of Nations for doing "injustice" by talking to no purpose and by the appointment of the Inquiry Commission without insisting on the evacuation of the Japanese troops from the Chinese provinces. So the only way for China is to fight its way out, is the conclusion of the editorial comments.

Nanking, Nov. 29, 1931.

A Survey of a Possible Sino-Japanese War

BY LIN SU-YOUNG

(Translated from the "Sin Wan Pao")

IF a Sino-Japanese war is unavoidable over the present Manchurian situation, it would be well for us to make a study and prediction of the result of the struggle and its possible effects on the two contending States.

In the opinion of the writer, China will suffer tremendously before war is declared. Both China and Japan will suffer when war is in progress, but, at the close of the war, Japan will suffer more than China. At the end of the conflict, Japan's position in the family of nations will have been lowered, and she may possibly, lose all her colonial territories and special privileges acquired through force of arms. As for China, it depends on how well the authorities handle the situation. The country might continue in great disorder and finally succumb to anarchy. On the other hand. with the spirit acquired during the war she might become a really united country and finally merge as one of the greatest nations in the world. The case may be analysed briefly as follows:

Conditions Now Are Different

Since the capital is no longer at Peiping, it is impossible for Japan to seize all China at a single spot as she did with the former Peiping Government. Once war is declared, China will never ask for an armistice, nor will the Japanese be able to complete their conquest of all China.

In past wars, the capitals of the belligerent states were the objectives of each army. Once the capital of one nation fell to the other, the war was brought to a definite conclusion. In 1915, when Japan presented her infamous 21 demands, the capital was then at Peiping. At that time, in case of war, Japan could easily have marched her troops from the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, and the capital would have fallen before any reinforcements could have been brought from other parts of the country. This was one of the principal reasons why China failed to declare war on Japan.

Now-a-days, with the development of wireless communications for the purpose of controlling the national forces the Government can be removed almost anywhere with comparative ease. The Chinese capital has already been shifted from Peiping to Nanking, and through prolonged internecine strife, the Chinese military elements have received considerable war experience. In other words, China has been trained to stand against the hardships of warfare. Also, can Japan, by the conquest of one part of China really obtain a Chinese signature to a peace-treaty? Who will sign it for the country? If the war is prolonged, Japan will lose all her vitality in her struggle to secure the final victory.

In the present case, the people should follow the Govern, ment's instructions and maintain order and forbearance. pending an amicable solution by the League of Nations. However, in the event of China being forced to a resort to arms, the people should be informed as much as possible about the strength of both sides, so that they will know where they actually stand. After a disastrous nation-wide flood and prolonged internal wars, it is highly advisable for China to avoid war, while Japan, too, under present conditions, would find war a curse rather than a blessing Let us survey the case from the military, economic, political, and diplomatic standpoints.

Success Depends on National Resources

In the old days the success of war was decided by military strength, that is, the units of army, naval, and air forces, the quantity of arms and ammunition, But the last Great War taught us that success in war depends more on national resources rather than on military strength. By national resources we mean population, land area, industrial production, and raw material. A nation may have a good army with which she may gain temporary success, but if her national resources are not so favorable as those of her enemy, she may lose in the end. Military strength alone is not sufficient. In the Great War Germany possessed the better army, but she was finally defeated and had to pay a heavy indemnity on her unconditional surrender. If the national forces are unlimited, the country concerned is in a strong position and must win. Final success does not depend upon the initial successes or territory occupied. Moreover, the Japanese army is not decisively superior to the Chinese military, and, in fact, the Chinese possess many superior points. In China an internal war often involves half a million men, and yet such numbers, even if wiped out, do not render her impotent. China can make good her losses in a short time without the least exhaustion. How will Japan fare if the war is prolonged to one or two years? Can Japan maintain a long war if she loses an army, say, of one million?

True, the Japanese naval and and air forces are better than ours, but they are effective only as auxiliary weapons. They are not the elements that decide the fate of war. China should not have much difficulty in overcoming them. In war on the land China will have the upper hand. It may be analyzed as follows:

The bombing by aeroplanes and the bombardment by gunboats are usually employed to frighten the enemy chiefly and do but little damage to the enemy. In the last war between the Coalition in the north and the Nanking Government, Chengchow and Kaifeng were bombed daily, but the damage inflicted was quite insignificant. The Japanese military planes number less than 1,000. Both in quantity and quality the Chinese air forces compare favorably with the enemy's,

What can Japan do with her navy? China's merchantmen are not numerous enough to become the target of Japanese attack. The 15,000 li of China's coastline would be more than enough for Japan to blockade. But since China is open to world trade, even this may be out of the question. In inland waters Japanese gunboats may for a time constitute a menace, but their activities can no doubt be checked by artillery from both banks, as well as from bombing from above. It is not advisable for Japanese gunboats to proceed to the interior, merely to terrify the people. If a gunboat is sunk, the cost would be hardly worth the adventure. Should China acquire a large air fleet the activities of Japanese naval units would certainly prove ineffective, and the air force would constitute a further menace to Japanese land armies.

China Has Superiority of Numbers

The quality of the Japanese army is higher than that of the Chinese, but in quantity China is certainly superior. Japanese equipment and ammunition are better than ours, but only in slight degree. In actual warfare this slight difference would not prove greatly detrimental. The Communist forces in Kiangsi, for instance, are far inferior, both in numbers and equipment, to the Government forces, yet they have been able to stand against the overwhelming Government armies for quite a long time. The arms used by the Kuominchun in the last war against the Nanking Government were certainly inferior to those of the latter, but their fighting strength was by no means lessened. The enemy's arms and ammunition can be overcome if able commanders direct China's forces. Effectiveness of superior armaments can only be felt when two contending forces are engaged in a face to face struggle, but for the purpose of prolonging the war, China must avoid such battles. In her military campaign China should confine her efforts to the launching of flank attacks, and with the advantage of geographical knowledge the Chinese armies may do better in night attacks. Since Japan would hold to the policy of gaining a swift victory she would prefer direct attacks, which would cost her more lives and ammunition.

The Japanese troops may be better educated, but this hardly means superiority in the field. During the last war between the Nanking Government and the Northern Coalition, the former's troops were mostly composed of student cadets, while the latter were experienced, though uneducated, soldiers. The former were decidedly not better than the latter. For over twenty years Japan has lived in peace with other nations, and therefore her exhibition in war under modern conditions cannot be said to exist. They have education but not experience. In the writer's opinion, 15,000 Chinese troops will be able to oppose 10,000 Japanese, and as the war goes on this percentage will be reduced in China's favor.

The Japanese standing army is listed at from 220,000 to 230,000. The most she can send to China will not number

over 400,000, including reservists. These can be divided into four or five route armies of 60,000 or 70,000 men each. The distance between them would not be very great else they would face the danger of being outflanked. They are likely to make North China their first objective, with possibly an army appearing in Fukien Province. With the troops in the Three Eastern Provinces, Hopei, and Shansi, China will be able to resist the invasion from the North with the Shantung and Hopei armies the progress of Japanese may be checked, and with reinforcements from the interior for the Three Eastern Provinces our armies will always be a menace there, because if Japan should concentrate her forces in China Indeed, Japan will face the danger of Korea being invaded, as well as giving hope to the independence movements in that land. This is a possibility, and not a dream. Some say Japanese troops can be easily concentrated, while Chinese troop movements are not satisfactory. The writer's explanation is that when the Japanese invade China, they will concentrate only with great difficulty, the populace being hostile. On the other hand, whether good or bad, China literally has troops everywhere.

It is an admitted fact that half a million troops can be concentrated in any one province in a very short time. The concentration of national forces should give us no worry.

Poison Gas as a Weapon

What is called poison gas, is not so bad as it is supposed. Japan may use gas in her war against us; but the effect of this gas is very limited in time and space; and being prohibited by international law, Japan cannot use it freely. If the Chinese soldiers are taught how to guard against it, Japan can do little harm to China, so far as this is concerned,

Bombs and guns are indeed terrible but the effect is limited. What did they do in Wuchang in 1927, when the city was attacked by the Nationalists? The city was bombed for a long time but very little damage was done. During the last war between Nanking and the Northern Coalition, a village outside of Kee Hsien, in Honan, was bombarded for two hours by a great number of heavy guns, which cost the government over two million dollars, but the damage done was very limited. The writer believes that all the explosives owned by Japan are only sufficient for the destruction of three or four Chinese districts; the effect of the damage would be far less than that caused by the recent floods.

Japan may occupy a provincial capital on the frontier, but it does not mean that she will control the whole province. Granted that she is able to post, say, one regiment of her forces in each district city, she cannot govern all the districts with such a handful of troops. If China is to lose, say, four provinces to Japan, who will govern the occupied territory as mentioned above. The writer fears that she will not have enough troops for all purposes. In her attempts to suppress banditry, China often mobilized a quarter million of troops in the field and yet she felt that her troops were hardly enough to cover the infected areas; in an enemy position, can Japan do better? At this time when nationalism runs high in the minds of the Chinese people, how can Japan succeed? She would indeed ruin herself.

As she has gone against the world's psychology, Japan is bound to encounter many obstacles in her foreign relations. The prolonged ambiguous attitude of the League of Nations has led many to believe that China's appeal to the League Council for a just settlement is sure to fail. Some have even gone so far as to believe that the League must have been bribed by Japan; but we should bear in mind that international relations are not so simple as they appear to be. The world does try its best for the suppression of war; its suceess is only a matter of time. Can Japan go against the world? The world has learned from the Great War that war is terrible and horrible; and with the object of checking its development, there came successively a series of anti-war pacts. Although little has been effected by these attempts, still there is a tendency to abolish armed struggles.

The present Japanese invasion is really a serious violation of international law. If her action can be tolerated, then it is not necessary for the Powers to talk about law and justice. They might have gone even so for as to withdraw their respective diplomatic representatives and confine their efforts to increased armaments, etc. What then will the world become? Who wants this state of affairs? Failing to declare war against China, Japan suddenly marched her army into China and occupied three provinces in the northeast; With the Russians, she did the same thing. She sank the Russian warships first before the declaration of war; such a tricky act, the world has never forgotten. In other words, Japan's foreign confidence has been nullified.

Japan Will Ruin Herself

If China is obliged to declare war on Japan, she is, on the one side, defending herself, and on the other, safeguarding the covenant of the League of Nations; although she may not be able to obtain direct military assistance from the friendly nations, she can at least have their moral support. It may be safe to say, that once Japan engages China in war, she is sure to ruin herself.

To the far-sighted Japanese, our advice is for them to do their best to stop their militarists, and the earlier the better for the country. The benefits to be derived from co-operation between the two neighborring peoples are really stupendous. Should there be a war, Japan's dependencies may rise against her when they see that she is at the point of exhaustion. Her national life will be shaken to the very foundations, and her monarchical government perhaps overthrown.

Once we are at war with Japan, our bandit menace will not develop, because banditry is limited to the interior, where government troops are too far away to suppress them. Once they leave the hilly districts for cities or commercial centres, the Government troops will be in a better position to deal with them. Thus, when the Nanking forces were engaged with the army under the Northern Coalition, there were only two divisions in Kiangsi to deal with the bandits, and these forces proved efficient. Now banditry in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan has been practically eradicated, and it is quite in order for the Government to detach part of the bandit-suppression forces for national defence. Additional forces can be had from Szechuen and Kweichow. Since the bandits are Chinese, and many of them are forced to enter into a lawless life, the Government will have little difficulty in persuading them to serve in the army for the defence of their country.

Once China declares war on Japan, her internal troubles will die a natural death. There may be endless troubles at home but when war breaks out the whole nation will advance to "toe the line" against the common foe. It should be borne in mind that most of China's domestic battles are fomented by the Japanese, directly or indirectly. In time of war Japan will not be in a position to continue these tricks. The recent development of unity in China can be proved by the Government's policy; referring particularly to the Nanking and Canton governments, there being no declaration of war, no mobilization, differences are minimized, and finally the holding of a peace conference. All these indicate that the people have realised the mistake of resorting to war for the settlement of domestic question. If China is at war with Japan, we shall not tolerate the militarists' quarrels at home. On the other hand, if there is no foreign invasion, China may well die of internal troubles. In face of the foreign aggression, China can take advantage of her military and political genius: she may be able to promote her autonomous governments, strengthen her national defences, and finally elevate herself to a high position in the family of nations. This is by no means impossible.

Chinese Withdraw Military Police at Tientsin

After lengthy negotiations with the Japanese military authorities, an agreement was reached at Tientsin Nov. 29 whereby the Chinese authorities withdrew all the military police in the Tientsin native city to the opposite side of the river, leaving traffic police, armed with revolvers and hand grenades, to guard the evacuated area. It was also agreed that in the event of large bodies of gunmen appearing in the evacuated area, the Chinese authorities may introduce armed police from the opposite side of the river, simultaneously notifying the Japanese military authorities.

That no less than 40 shells were fired from the Japanese quarters during the recent disturbance in Tientsin was the charge levelled against Japan in a Note forwarded by the National Government to Mr. Shigmitsu, the Japanese Minister to China at Nanking November 29. It is also stated that machine-guns were used against the Chinese when the rioting was in progress.

The Manchurian Battleground

BY MAURITZ A. HALLGREN

(In the *New York "Nation" Oct. 28.*)

NEITHER public pledges by responsible statesman nor the power of international agreements seem strong enough to stem the imperialistic tendencies of ambitious nations. These tendencies are always carefully disguised, and can always be plausibly explained. In the case of Manchuria, for example, we have been told that "Japan has no imperialistic designs. Her interest is solely economic." Such was the assurance given China in 1927 by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, then Japanese Minister to Peking, now Japanese representative on the League of Nations Council. Yet somehow these innocent economic interests lead all too frequently to territorial aggression. That is the story behind the recent news from Manchuria, which is once more in the hands of alien troops, and it is the story the same Yoshizawa has lately been attempting to explain to his fellow members of the League Council. In former year the thing was done by means of secret treaties and secret protocols looking toward the exploitation and possible partition of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). While this system was in vogue three wars were fought directly or indirectly over Manchuria, while blood in more than sufficient quantities was spilled on other and less formal occasions. Today, however, with the whole world renouncing war and entering into arrangements designed to insure peace, secret treaties are no longer necessary, In their place have come frank professions of peaceful and honest intentions; all thought of political penetration abroad, or of territorial aggression, is publicly set aside.

When Japan Kept Its Head

It was only ten years ago at the Washington conferene of 1921-22, that Japan formally abandoned to all appearances with complete sincerity, its aggressive policy toward China. By abrogating the alliance with Great Britain (under the protection of which the Japanese had wrested the Liaotung peninsula from Russia), by agreeing to withdraw from Shantung, and by adhering to the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty, wherein it undertook "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China," Japan gave the world good reason to hope that it had at last turned from its former course of unashamed imperialism. Through the next five years the new "policy of friendship" predominated in Japan's relations with China. In April, 1923, the Japanese agreed to terminate the Lansing-Ishii "gentlemen's agreement," under which this country had recognized "Japan's special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." At about the same time the Japanese government, as a further pledge of friendship, turned over Japan's share of the Boxer indemnity, as well as the payments China was required to make on the Shantung railway properties, to a special fund for Chinese educational and cultural work. Further concrete evidence of the new policy was given by the gracious manner in which the Japanese handled the grave problem arising out of the Shanghai riots of May 30, 1925. The trouble began when a Chinese worker was shot by Japanese mill guards. Demonstrations against foreigners spread quickly throughout China. But Japan not only protected its own nationals against the worst effects of these disorders, but also heightened its prestige among the Chinese by apologizing for the shooting and paying the dead worker's family a generous indemnity. Again, during the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, in which Japanese as other foreign property was destroyed, Japan kept its head. It refused to join in the demand advanced by other Powers that the Nationalists be punished by military occupation of certain portions of their territory.

Five years after the Washington conference, Baron Shidehara, then as now Foreign Minister of Japan, renewed the pledge given at Washington. He told the Diet in January, 1927, that Japan would "respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and scrupulously avoid all interference in her domestic strife." Though the fact may be open to misinterpretation, it must be noted, however, that at the time Shidehara made this statement the civil warfare in China was confined largely to the south, where Japanese interests were less important than in the north. As the victorious Nationalist armies moved northward, menacing Japanese property and threatening to invade Manchuria, where Japan has enormous holdings, the liberal Wakatsuki Government found its position increasingly difficult. By April the Cabinet fell—the Chinese Nationalists were then in possession of the Yangtsze valley and drawing uncomfortably close to the Great Wall and the rich Manchurian provinces that lie behind. A new government headed by Baron Tanaka, outspoken imperialist and leader of the military (Seiyukai) party, was formed in Tokio. With the rise of Tanaka began the decline of Shidehara's "friendship policy." The new attitude, though Tanaka's Government lived only until 1929, has persisted to this day. Despite the return to power of the liberal (Minseito) party, and with it Shidehara to the Foreign Ministry, there has been no substantial change in the policy laid down by Tanaka.

Tanaka's Patriotic Flourish

Baron Tanaka began his administration with a patriotic flourish. Shidehara had been too lenient with the Chinese; public opinion had forced the old government out for that reason; Tanaka would institute much-needed changes. He convened in Tokio in June, 1927, a conference of the leading officials of the War and Navy ministries, the Governor of Kwantung (Lower Manchuria), the commander-in-chief of the Kwantung army, the Minister to Peking, and the consuls general at Mukden and Shanghai. Addressing these officials, he enunciated his "positive policy" for dealing with China. In the first few paragraphs of his statement he paid lip service to Japan's avowed desire to see peace and order restored in China. But in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 he declared that "since Manchuria and Mongolia, particularly the Three Eastern Provinces, have an important bearing upon the national defense and existence of this country, we must devote special attention to those regions. . . . If the disturbances spread to Manchuria and Mongolia, as a result peace and order are disrupted, thereby menacing our special position and rights and interests in those regions, we must be determined to defend them, no matter whence the menace comes, and take proper steps without loss of time in order to preserve the regions as lands for peaceful habitation and development equally to Japanese and foreigners." Here Tanaka went farther than any of his predecessors. Indeed, the Osaka *Asahi* declared that "as the general outlines of the new Manchurian and Mongolian policy clearly show, the present Cabinet is more positive about Japan's special position in Manchuria and Mongolia than any other Ministry in the past. It is doubtful whether the Okuma Cabinet had so confirmed a view about Japan's position when it formulated the famous Twenty-One Demands of 1915."

Tanaka's policy began to function at once. Jotaro Yamamoto, secretary general of the military party, was appointed president of the South Manchuria Railway, the principal vested interest of the Japanese in the Three Eastern Provinces. Yamamoto had previously expressed himself as dissatisfied with the railway company's inclination "to attach more importance to business profits than *the company's innate mission.*" After his appointment he declared that "the railway company has a more important mission than a merely economic one." In a military direction also the new policy began to take form. The presence of an unusual number of Japanese troops in Shantung prevented the Chinese Nationalists from continuing their victorious march northward, and they were compelled to suspend their drive on Peking for a year. The Chinese press reported at the time that Japanese soldiers had taken part in the fighting against the Nationalists. This was but a foretaste of the military interference that was to come the next year. Meanwhile the Tanaka Government reached out to strengthen its new policy in other quarters. With the termination of the Lansing-Ishii agreement the United States no longer recognized Japan as having a special position in Manchuria. The Japanese, however, thoroughly appreciated the moral assistance such recognition would give them in the event of future difficulties over their future activities in Manchuria. They moved to make up this deficiency, and thus to tie Washington's hands, by negotiating a $30,000,000 loan with American bankers for the use of the South Manchuria Railway. This loan would not only have given this country an interest to protect in case of disturbances in Manchuria, but, in the words of the Tokio correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal*, Japan would have welcomed "an American loan to the South Manchuria Railway Company as a tacit admission of Japan's 'special position' in Manchuria." But the State Department, whose policy requires that all foreign-loan agreements be submitted to it for examination, indicated to the bankers that it would rather not pass upon the question. The negotiation were thereupon dropped.

In the spring of 1928 the Nationalists resumed their advance northward. Tokio promptly dispatched six men-of-war and a brigade of troops to Shantung "to protect Japanese lives." This was not an extraordinary measure; other Powers had followed the same procedure when the Chinese troops were running over the Yangtsze valley; but the Japa-

nese force was unusually large, so large in fact that it aroused the suspicions of both the Nanking and Peking governments. These suspicions were confirmed when the Japanese summarily warned both sides in the Chinese war that they would not tolerate any interfence with the operations of the Shantung railway, the warning coming in face of Baron Tanaka's promise that there would be no Japanese intervention in the civil war. To carry out the threat Japanese soldiers were rushed to Tsinan, which they entered on May 1 just as the Nationalist army was pouring in from the south. The inevitable battle between the two forces began two days later; large sections of the city were bombarded by the Japanese, with heavy losses of life and extensive destruction of property; 20,000 Chinese soldiers were captured and forcibly disarmed; the Nationalists were compelled to retreat southward. However, a month later Peking fell to Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, allies of the Nationalists, bringing the war to the very border of Manchuria.

Tanaka's "Positive Policy"

Here the "positive policy" of Tanaka was given full play. Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, had been killed under mysterious circumstances as he was entering Mukden on June 4, his son, Chang Hsueh-liang, succeeding to the dictatorship of the Three Eastern Provinces. Tokio immediately saw an opportunity to separate Manchuria from the rest of China. Consequently young Chang was warned early in July, said the Associated Press, "against joining Manchuria with the Nationalist Government of China. Premier Tanaka ordered that the warning be sent, hoping to dissuade Manchuria from the Nationalist alliance because he felt Japan's position in Manchuria would be jeopardized if Nationalist rule predominated." A few weeks earlier, when the armies of Feng and Yen were maneuvering to break through the Great Wall and enter the Three Eastern Provinces, Yousoke Matsuoka, vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway (note again the interest of the railway company in political affairs), declared that the Japanese would "not permit either Mukden or Nanking to carry the fighting into Manchuria. If they are able to get together and settle their political differences peacefully, all right; if not, we shall close the door at Shanhaikwan (at the eastern end of the Great Wall) and not permit the Southern armies to pass." That this was tantamount to setting up a Japanese protectorate over Manchuria did not disturb Matsuoka. Both of these warnings being unheeded, Foreign Minister Hayashi went in person to Mukden to deliver an ultimatum to Chang Hsueh-liang. However, the ultimatum was likewise without effect, and Tanaka, embarrassed by growing opposition at home, did not press the issue.

There have been two checks on Japan's imperialistic aspirations in Manchuria. The first has been the economic difficulties in which Japan has found itself since the collapse of its mushroom prosperity of the World War period. Japan suffered from an acute depression in 1920, and this was aggravated by the tremendous blow dealt the country by the disastrous earthquake of 1923. When Tanaka came into power his tactics aroused deep resentment throughout China. By the spring of 1928 this resentment had taken the form of a boycott against Japanese goods, which cut heavily into Japan's exports. Exporters and manufacturers protested heatedly against continuance of the policy of intervention, while the opposition party, the Minseito, was greatly strengthened by the public reaction to Tanaka's extreme measures. These factors, together with certain official scandals that were disclosed by the press, brought about the fall of the Tanaka Government on July 2, 1929. The second potential check is the more liberal suffrage law adopted in 1925. This measure, by removing the last property qualification on universal manhood suffrage, increased the Japanese electorate from 3,341,000 to 12,534,360. Obviously the new voters were drawn almost entirely from the laboring and small farmer classes. While the initial hope that the new voters, whose interests are of necessity opposed to imperialism, would exercise an important influence on government policy has not been realized, partly because of their failure to group themselves into a single proletarian party, they have nevertheless been instrumental in strengthening the liberal Minseito Party.

Minseito Party Responsible

Yet it must not be forgotten that the Minseito Party is now in power, and that despite its avowed adherence to a policy of peaceful industrial penetration of Manchuria it is responsible for the recent military occupation of that territory. Here, perhaps, is revealed the most vicious aspect of imperialism. So delicate is Japan's position in Manchuria, thanks to imperialistic ventures of the past and to Baron Tanaka, that notwithstanding the democratization of the country, the economic emergency (which threatens to become even more grave through renewal of the Chinese boycott), and the presumably sincere desire of the Minseito Party to keep Japan at peace with China, the government controlled by that party finds itself once again persuaded to resort to military intervention in order to defend what it considers its proper interests in a foreign country.

To what extent the foot-loose military officials, responsible to no one but the throne, are to blame for this latest misadventure can only be guessed. It is fairly certain that the militarists forced the issue by their unprovoked attack upon Mukden. It is also worth noting that the invasion came at a time when the Western World's attention was absorbed in its own economic difficulties. This apparent effort to take advantage of a China disabled from years of civil warfare and suffering from the greatest natural calamity of recent centuries, the Yangtsze flood, while the rest of the world was looking the other way, is strangely reminiscent of the circumstances attending the infamous Twenty-One Demands. At that time the military party rushed Japanese troops into Shantung, forced the 1915 treaties upon China, and paved the way for permanent occupation of Manchuria. Compelled to surrender most of these spoils at the Washington conference, the military party nevertheless retained a secure foothold, not only in Japanese politics, but through the 1915 treaties upon Manchuria itself. It now appears that the militarists have forced a moderate Japanese government, perhaps against its own inclinations, to support them in yet another attempt to annex the rich and strategically important Three Eastern Province.

Photos of Lindbergh Mishap Aid Shanghai Hospital

(*From the "Editor and Publisher"*)

Photographs showing how Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were thrown into the Yangtsze River at Hankow on the morning of Oct. 2 when their plane capsized, how they were rescued and how the plane was saved, arrived in New York on Oct. 28 from Shanghai.

With them came a story of how the Colonel vetoed a suggestion that the pictures of his mishap be destroyed. He arranged, instead, that they be sold to the highest bidder, the funds to be devoted to the endowment of a bed in the Shanghai Hospital for soldiers and sailors of all nations, for all time.

When the Lindberghs climbed into the cockpit of their plane that morning, prepared to continue their air survey in the Hankow flood area, the officers and petty officers of H. M. S. *Hermes*, the British airplane carrier, were ranged along the ship's deck with cameras poised, to get pictures of the take-off. In all, 50 lenses were trained on the plane and its famous passengers.

One picture shows Mrs. Lindbergh, dripping wet, coming over the side of the *Hermes's* tender, aided by the tender's crew. It shows the Colonel being pulled up, too.

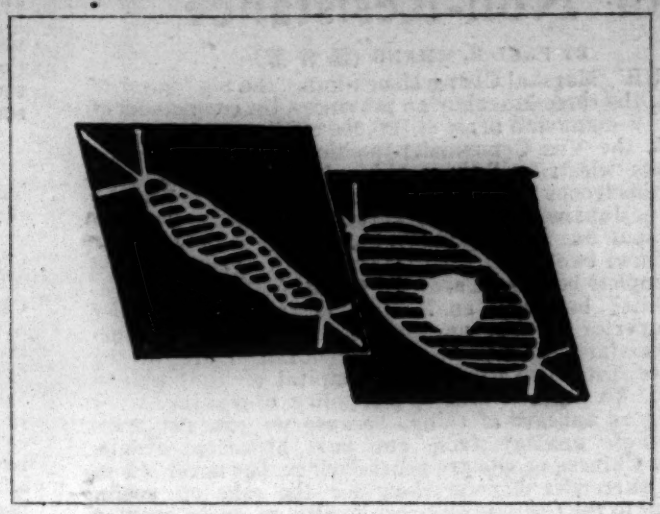
Edmund J. G. Mackinnon, commander of the *Hermes*, offered to have all the films destroyed, because he knew from what he had read that the Colonel avoided pubicity when he could.

But Colonel Lindbergh offered a suggestion.

"They can be sold", he said, "but I don't want the money and you don't want it. Why not let them go to the highest bidder and use the money to endow a bed in the Shanghai Hospital for the soldiers and sailors of all nations? If that plan has your approval I'm willing to have you do it."

Hallett Abend, *New York Times* correspondent in Shanghai, got an option on the pictures. Eventually he bought them for Wide World Photos, Inc., at what is said to be the highest price ever paid for, news pictures. *Times* executives would not make public the price.

As soon as the contract was signed, giving Wide World Photos exclusive world rights to the pictures, copies were made. One set of negatives started for Europe by way of the trans-Siberian railway, across Russia to Berlin, Germany and Paris. Another set, with airmail stamps was rushed to the liner, *Empress of Canada*, which lay off Shanghai.



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The Failure of the Policy of Non-Resistance

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

"OUR" Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the big "boss" of the three Manchurian provinces, the commander of a mammoth army of 300,000 soldiers, and last but not least, the Vice Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces, has "electrified" the world by his dramatic action in ordering his troops to lay down their arms and retreat in the face of the Japanese invasion. Through his generosity, so to speak, Japan has literally not lost one single soldier in the occupation of two of the three Manchurian provinces, and would complete her conquest of the whole of Manchuria without any hitch, had not Gen. Ma Chun-shan defied the order of his superior and put up some stubborn though unsuccessful resistance, thus marring the victorious march of the Nipponese forces to Tsitsihar, the capital of Heilunkiang province. To us, the Chinese, this policy of non-resistance is entirely an unheard-of thing, because we can not draw even a single analogy from our past historical events. True, the Chinese people are peace-loving; but never before did they surrender her territory for the sake of peace. According to the Chinese classics, loyalty to one's country is considered to be the supreme virtue of all virtues. Inculcated with this teaching, the Chinese people have traditionally worshipped those who sacrified their lives for the sake of their country, and offered timely sacrifice to the images of those whose deeds of bravery endeared them to the people of generation after generation. At the time when China was under autocratic rule, a governor of a district could under no condition surrender one inch of his governed territory to his enemy; otherwise he would have the death penalty meted out to him. Even if his life might be saved through the grace of the king, he would not have the 'face' to meet his relatives. Thus in the face of either glory or death, the governor had no other recourse but to fight to the last ditch, and when the inevitable came, he would readily commit suicide to wipe out the disgrace. Our Young Marshal, as the governor of Manchuria, should be well versed in these old traditions; and, as the Vice-Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces, should at this critical moment set a notable example to his many subordinates by upholding these time-honored traditions. But to our great surprise, instead of defending his governed territory, he has withdrawn all his forces, and left his people to the mercy of his enemy. This curious action has made us suspect whether our Young Marshal is the same man who has figured prominently in every civil struggle during the last ten years; otherwise, he would not be so timid as to retreat in the face of a foreign enemy, while he has fought bravely against his own countrymen.

The Mammoth Manchurian Army

Those who defend his policy have argued that so far as China is concerned, it will be much better off to retreat than to fight, since her armies are no match for the Japanese forces which are equipped with modern armaments. If that be the case, we wonder why our Young Marshal should exact such an enormous amount of money from his people every year to spend on his mammoth armies, which are good to fight their own countrymen but can not guard one inch of China's territory in face of a foreign invasion. The old Chinese saying has it: Train an army for one thousand days in the hope of using it for an emergency. If the army thus raised after nearly absorbing all the annual public income can not be relied upon to fight against a foreign enemy, what is the purpose of keeping that army? Granting that the odds appear overwhelming against us, we have no reason to retreat without making our enemy pay a heavy price in loss of troops for his adventure. Our timidity only serves to whet the appetite of our enemy who after gaining one inch will strive to secure one foot. When Frederick of Prussia without formal declaration of war seized Silesia from Austria by force, Maria Theresa of Austria did sid submit tamely to being robbed of the province which she considered the "fairest jewel in her crown". This resulted in a general European War known in history as the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748). Though her expedition was not successful in getting back her "fairest jewel," her determination and courage were eulogized by all. Can it be true that a man like our Young Marshal has not the courage of that woman in defending China's "fairest jewel?" At the beginning of the Great War, Belgium, with a very small army, put up a heroic resistance, which delayed by at least twelve days the arrival of the Germans on the frontiers of France, thereby giving the French enough time to complete mobilization. Can it be true that our Young Marshal with an army of 300,000 soldiers equipped with modern armaments, including a fleet of airplanes can not follow the example of Belgium by defending his "Fatherland." The war between Japan and Russia in 1905 was described as that between a pigmy and a giant, but with determination and courage, the pigmy bronght down the giant decisively. If we have the same determination and courage, we can likewise defeat the Empire of the Rising Sun, no matter how formidable she appears to be.

Marshal Should Be a Dutiful Son

There is another reason which convinces us that our Young Marshal has more ground to fight against Japan than any other man in China. The party which was responsible for the tragic death of his father, Marshal Chang Tso-ling, in 1928 is known to all. If our Young Marshal is a dutiful son, he should remember the old Chinese saying that the murder of one's father must be avenged, and he should long ago have prepared himself for the occasion. The present occasion serves him a fine chance to launch a "war of revenge," so that the spirit of his father might be consoled in the other world. It is true that in combating the Japanese forces, his soldiers are ill-equipped; but the inferiority of their armaments will be partly made up by their superiority in number. His adventure will be unanimously supported by the Chinese people, many of whom, I am sure, will rush to the firing front to help him. Who can tell that he has not the same chance of winning the war as his enemy! Even if he comes out of the war with defeat, he will still become the national hero, and will be worshipped by the people of the coming generations.

Again, others who are in favor of his policy have told us that by resorting to pacific means, China will be in a better position to appeal to the League of Nations for assistance. If that be the case, Our Young Marshal and many of his followers have certainly over-estimated the strength of the League of Nations. The League, an organization dominated strong Powers, will not care to maintain justice for by a weak country when the dispute involves a strong Power. Since Japan's forcible occupation of Manchuria, China has repeatedly appealed to the League for intervention. Japan was advised to withdraw her troops first by Oct. 13, and then by Nov. 16. In spite of the League's resolutions, Japan has continued to extend her conquest over Manchuria, and set up puppet governments, following the policy of Robert Clive and Dupleix in their colonization of India. Up to the present time the League has not found any formula out of this impasse since its meeting on Nov. 16. Its impotency is made clearer every day, when it has evaded the main issue pertaining to the fixing of a definite date for the withdrawal of Japanese forces into the Railway Zone, and accepted Japan's proposal of sending a Commission of Enquiry to Manchuria to investigate on the spot so as to give Japan a further extension of time to consolidate her position in Manchuria. Thus after more than two months' patient waiting, China has obtained no relief from the League, and in the meantime, more territories have been controlled by the alien forces. Those who pin their faith on the League will ultimately come to the conviction that in pursuance of the policy of non-resistance, China's action will not be applauded by other members of the League, so long as China is a weak nation.

Non-Resuance Policy Brings Disgrace

China's non-resistance will only bring disgrace to her as a country among the family of nations, because they will all wonder why China with such vast armies on paper can not even defend her territory. China's position will be much better off, if Our Young Marshal, instead of withdrawing his forces, would accept Japan's challenge and fight against her as a man, and in the meantime China, as a member of the League of Nations, can still have the right to appeal to it for intervention. If that course is taken, I wonder very much if Japan can capture all the Manchurian cities within this short span of time as she does now. We have learned many bitter lessons in the past, when we have placed our reliance upon other countries in the hope of getting back our lost territories and rights; and why should we commit this blunder again at the present time?

In pursuance of this policy, our Young Marshal has lost his prestige and popularity among the Chinese populace. Strong resentment against him has been growing every day, and public organizations in their circular telegrams have publicly denounced him and impeached him for his failure to protect Chinese territory and sovereign rights from Japanese invasion. His recent election as a member of the Supervisory Committee of Kuomintang by the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress held in Nanking has been strongly objected to by the public. In this connection, Tsou Lu, one of the Cantonese leaders told the representative of the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* on Nov. 24. "The

Canton delegation and Kuomintang leaders in the Canton government strongly oppose the awarding of this post to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. Only several days ago the institution of an impeachment proceeding had been suggested against him." It is feared that his election as a member of the Supervisory Committee may cause further disputes between the Canton and Nanking factions. On the other hand, it is interesting to note that the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of Berlin's leading newspapers, has suggested that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, by virtue of his restraint from combat with the Japanese forces in Manchuria, should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1931. I am sure that such a suggestion will be well supported by the Japanese militarists, who have achieved their territorial ambitions without meeting any opposition, simply because of our Young Marshal's restraint and forbearance. If there is such an honor sponsored by the Japanese people, our Young Marshal will undoubtedly receive the first nomination. No matter what honor he may secure, he will not have the same relish of playing tennis games and dancing as he used to have, when he finds that his prestige has been lost, his sphere of influence has dwindled and last but not least, his father's murder has not been avenged.

Shanghai, December 1, 1931.

China's Invisible Exports

An explanation of how it is possible for China to import silver despite the fact that the commercial trade balance is heavily against her was given in a recent issue of Finance and Commerce by E. Kann. The explanation lies in the fact that there are many Chinese "invisible exports," which Mr. Kann lists as follows:

Remittances from Chinese emigrants abroad, mostly Cantonese domiciled on the whole Continent of America, in the Dutch Indies, the Straits Settlements, Hawaii, the Dutch East Indies, etc., estimated to aggregate yearly about silver dollars 400,000,000. While it is true that the general depression is bound to curtail Chinese emigrant remittances to the home country, it ought to be borne in mind that even if only 40 per cent. in gold currency is being devoted now to such purposes, the aggregate total in silver dollars, owing to very low exchange, will remain materially unchanged.

Remittances for the upkeep of Christian Missions, Hospitals and Schools in China, estimated to amount to annually, silver dollars 80,000,000. The yearly remittances on behalf of the American Missions in China, were reliably estimated in 1926 to aggregate U. S. $15,000,000. Add thereto the monies received from abroad for the upkeep of the British, Scandinavian and German Missions working in the China field. The Catholic Missions also need very large sums for the maintainance of their organizations in this country. While they obtain a certain percentage from abroad, their main income is derived from properties held and administered in China. As the American Missions and Schools alone account for $60,000,000 a year (G.$15,000,000 at 4 silver dollars), the estimate of additional $20,000,000 for all the other missions is not excessive.

Foreign Naval and military expenditure in China also is a large item, though one which cannot be gauged accurately, because of its large variations. Taking the average for the past five years, an estimated expenditure per annum of silver dollars 25,000,000 would seem to be a conservative estimate.

Tourists come to China and make substantial purchases which they take along in their personal baggage. A correct estimate is somewhat difficult to make, but probably a sum of silver dollars 15,000,000 a year is not too high, especially if their transport costs within the country are included therein.

Expenditure by foreign diplomatic and consular bodies in China, inclusive dollars 10,000,000.

Coupons and redeemed bonds in gold currency, issued either by foreign corporations abroad, or by the Chinese Government (foreign loans), but owned by corporations and citizens domiciled in China, are forming an ever-increasing contribution towards China's invisible exports. Aside from other stocks and shares owned by parties domiciled in China I estimate that at least 60 per cent. of the Reorganization loan (say £13,000,000), 80 per cent. of the 1925 gold loan (say 30 million U. S. $) and 90 per cent. of the Belgian loan of 1828 (say U. S. $3,000,000) are held by or on behalf of people domiciled in China. That many Chinese hold large sums of foreign monies abroad on deposit, deriving interest thereon, goes without saying. It is well-nigh impossible to estimate the annual revenue from this source. I venture to put it at a minimum of silver $40,000,000.

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In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of CARMEN ROLKER Deceased	Cause No. 3337 Special Proceedings No. 747 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Carmen Rolker deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 1, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. (Mrs.) Alice Herlofson
November 18, 1931. 614 Rue Lafayette

"Flood" Engineers Proceed to Famine Area

With all plans completed for the distribution of flood relief wheat throughout the famine stricken provinces of interior China, the 18 engineers who will have charge of rehabilitation operations and the actual disbursement of supplies in the field, left Shanghai during the week for their various districts, according to an announcement by Sir John Hopo Simpson, the supervising head of the Flood Relief Commission here. As rapidly as wheat arrives at the up-country distribution centres, both work and food will be supplied to the thousands of idle and destitute victims of last season's inundations.

In accordance with the system found so successful in combating famine in the United Provinces of India, the Commission has adopted the policy of requiring, wherever practicable, a quota of actual labor from every able-bodied applicant for assistance in return for relief supplies. By placing qualified engineers, the majority of whom are technically trained Chinese, in charge of districts, the labor so derived will be devoted to rebuilding and repairing the shattered dykes throughout the flooded area, to constructing badly needed roadways and in general rehabilitating the stricken countryside. As this is the first time in China that a modicum of labor has been required in exchange for relief, some difficulty is anticipated in certain districts in enforcing this measure. With an adequate military guard provided, however, the Commission will adhere strictly to its programe, which also will serve as a test of the validity of the appeals made. All women and children will be given their wheat free of obligations.

Allotments Made

In addition to the wheat which will be distributed in accordance with this policy, allotments have been made for emergency cases, to be disposed of as the conditions may dictate, and for agricultural relief. Farmers who require grain for seed purposes or who may need assistance in paying for the repair of their own dykes fall in this latter category. In such of these instances when the need is bona-fide, the Commission will release sufficient grain to meet a percentage of the cost of repair, the farmer furnishing the balance of the remuneration to the workers so employed.

With the total amount of wheat purchased from the United States Farm Bureau amounting to 450,000 tons, of which one-half can be delivered in the form of flour at the option of the vendors, allotments have been arranged as follows: For Relief Works, 300,000 tons, estimated as sufficient to provide food and employment for 640,000 men, or an average of 400,000 men for a sustained period of six months; for Emergency Relief, 93,000 tons; and for Argicultural Relief, 500,000 tons.

Under the system instituted by Sir John Hope Simpson, the entire famine area has been divided into 18 divisions, each one consisting of three districts, which in turn are sub-divided into sections. The first task undertaken will be the registration of each refugee by the section authority in anticipation of works employment. A work ticket will be issued when activities commence and after completion of the alloted task each day, this ticket will be stamped by the engineer in charge. The refugee then can draw his daily ration of six catties of wheat.

American Relief Wheat Being Distributed in Nanking Area

The first shipment of American wheat allocated to the Ning-shu District arrived recently in Nanking where it is being stored in the Hsiakwan godown especially prepared for this purpose by the Commissary section of the Ning-shu Relief District Office. The work of the Ning-shu District Office has been delayed considerably on account of the belated arrival of the American wheat, but now that the wheat has arrived active relief work will be started immediately. The Ning-shu District Office, located at T'ao Yuen, in the buildings of the former Nanking Language School at Nanking is one of the Government's busiest offices. D.Y. Lin, Superintendent of Relief for the district, and his associates are kept busy every day early and late despatching telegrams, planning and discussing emergency, agricultural and labor relief projects with representatives from the various countries. All these representatives want wheat and every one of them usually is promoting projects requiring ten times more wheat than Mr. Lin has at his disposal for the entire area under his jurisdiction.

The Ning-shu District Office is divided into six sections; Central Affairs, Treasury, Audit and Accounts, Commissary, Distribution, Engineering and Agricultural. Samuel Shen is in charge of the general affairs section; W. P. Roberts of the American Church Mission and Yang Ying-pu, of the Chekiang Bank, the treasury section; Lee Dong-chun, of the Shanghai Bank, and Dr. L. S. C. Smythe, of the University of Nanking, the audit and accounts section; R. R. Jackson, of the Standard Oil Co., and T. L. Tsen, the commissary section; Theodore Tu and R. S. Hall, both of the Y. M. C. A., the distribution section; C. Y. Wu, technical expert of the Ministry of Railways the engineering section; and W. L. Ho, of the Ministry of Industries, and Prof. J. L. Buck, of the University of Nanking, the agricultural section. Besides these responsible volunteers, Mr. Lin has also secured the services of Frank Price, P. H. Hwa, Rev. Li Yao-tung, Wei Mei-sung, of the local Chamber of Commerce, Magistrate Shao, Reconstruction Director Chen and over a dozen experts and secretaries from the Ministries of Industries, Railroad, and Finance, Central Forestry Bureau and Central Agricultural Extension Service.

The first piece of emergency and labor relief to be undertaken in Kiangning country is the repairing of the Nanking-Kaoshun Road, a stretch of about 30 li, south of Nanking. Work has alreedy been started. Plans for the construction af an outlet for Lotus Lake, the Nanking-Wuhu road and the repair of the Ching-hwai river dykes are under way. In all such work the refugee laborers will be paid at the rate of six catties of wheat per day. In agricultural relief, plans have already been made for the establishment and operation of seed loan centers for destitute farmers and for both farm animal and farm building relief. The first project along this line will be the distribution of about 750 piculs of local seed wheat in the Ying Hsiang district, about 50 li south of Nanking, a place found to be in bad need of such relief. Samples of local seed are now being tested at the University of Nanking, under the direction of Professor Hoh and will be distriubted before December. The grain dealers from whom this seed wheat is obtained will be repaid with American wheat.

Total Flood Contributions Exceed Six Millions

The Finance Committee of the National Flood Relief Commission, 14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, has acknowledged with thanks the receipt of the following contributions received up to and including November 20, 1931.

Previously acknowledged	$5,598,159.96
Tobacco and Wine Tax Administration	50,000.00
The Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co	
And Great Northern Telegraph Co., joint donation	20,000.00
Ministry of Railways (2nd contribution)	20,000.00
Le Champ de Course Francais, Gala Meeting	11,158.56
Flood Relief Commission, Chefoo (5th contribution)	10,000.00
Chaoyakiao Office, Singapore	10,000.00
Remittances from Penang	28,164.87
Remittances from Singapore	11,484.24
Remittances from Klang	10,000.00
Staff of Ministry of Education	5,164.67
Yin Ho Commercial Office, Singapore	5,000.00
Staff of University of Communications	4,576.10
Flood Relief Committee, Probolinggo (Java) remittance	4,320.00
Flood Relief Rehabilitation Short Term drawn bonds with coupons	244.00
Chinese Town Hall, China Flood Relief Fund, Penang	4,000.00
Chinese Town Hall, China Flood Relief Fund, Penang 2nd contribution	3,000.00
Seven Flour Mills: Shen Fong, Wei Fong, Pao Fong, Mow Sin, Hua Ching, Fong Nien and Ming An	3,000.00
Staff of Tsing Hua University	2,981.00
Patriotic Association, Nanking Middle School	2,608.18
Staff of the Government Chief Auditing Office	2,159.00
Oversea Chinese, New Orleans (G.$443.00)	1,811.85
Oversea Chinese, Dominica, Galiano, Cube	1,352.03
Ministry of Industry, Goods Examining Office, Tientsin	1,218.00
Ministry of Industry Trade-Mark Office	1,148.73
Overrea Chinese, Kolokitty, Penang	1,000.00
Ziashe Co., Penang	1,000.00
Wong Tse Nan, Holland	1,000.00
Oversea Chinese, Vladivostock	1,000.00
Flood Relief Committee, Min-hsien, Kansu	1,000.00
Zie Zan Association	1,000.00
Flood Relief Committee, Sin-chan-hsien, Chekiang	1,000.00
Russian Emigrants' Committee and Relief Association	755.15
Harry E. Morriss	500.00
Nicholson File Company of Providence	429.28
Staff Members & Employees of the Peiping Union Medical College (2nd contribution)	426.70
Staff Members & Employees of the Peiping Union Medical College (2nd contribution) (G.$84.23)	320.39
Russian Merchants of Shanghai	291.75
Chinese Students Association, Belgium (Bel. Fr. 433.00)	228.27
Chinese Association, Amsterdam (G.$82.25)	218.39
Hoa Sin School, Pontianak	214.25
Students and teachers of Talmage College, Changchow, Fukien	200.00
Chinese Staff of Navy Y. M. C. A. Shanghai	111.00
Mr. Musso	50.00
Miss M. J. F. Grindley, Funing	25.00

John Kenny, Oakland, Calif. (G.$2.23)	8.34
Unknown	6.00
R. Reynolds	2.00
Geo. D. Bailey	1.00
P. C. O'Connor, U. S. S. "Houston"	1.00
A. L. Heard	1.00
Mr. Statts	1.00
Sundry Chinese Contributors (for details see Chinese newspapers)	14,001.13
	$5,831,343.12
Previously acknowledged	₹178,402.30
Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Port Louis, Mauritius (£550-/-)	5,557.89
Flood Relief Committee, Longapoo, Medan, Deli	1,624.45
Collections by Chen Chin Wan, Samarang	937.90
Bradley & Co., Ltd., Shanghai	500.00
Flood Relief Committee, Pasoeroean, Sourabaya	430.00
	₹187,453.04
Netherlands Ind. Government & Red Cross Society 14 cases medicines and instruments Value	$8,000.00
Cadbury Bros. England one ton of cocoa in ¼lb. tins	
Flood Relief Committee, Probolinggo, Java Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds	200.00
A.B.C. Press Printing supplies	41.50

List of Exemptions from Import Duty Surtax

The following is a list of the articles which are exempt from the customs surtax which the Chinese Maritime Customs imposed as from December 1:

Shirtings and sheetings, grey.
Drills and jeans, grey.
T-cloths, grey.
Imitation native cotton cloth.
Cotton flannel or flannellette of plain or twill weave, grey.
Shirtings and sheetings, white, plain.
Drills and jeans, white.
T-cloths, white and mexicans.
Shirtings, sheetings & pongees, dyed, plain.
Drills and jeans, dyed, plain.
Dyed T-cloths, embossed, cantoons.
Alpacianos, & real & imitation turkey reds.
Oatmeal crapes, white or dyed, plain or figured.
Cotton crape (not including oatmeal crape) grey, bleached, dyed or yarn-dyed.

Lastings, sateens, Italians, imitation (warped-faced) Venetians, Tientsin twills, Beatrice twills, diagonal twills, herring-bone twills, serges, ribs, cords (not including poplins) repps and Mereens, white or dyed, plain or figured.

Sateens drills, warp-faced sateens and sateen stripes, white or dyed, plain or figured.

Poplins (including poplin taffetas) and Venetians, white or dyed, plain.

Poplins (including poplin taffetas) and Venetians white or dyed figured.

Cotton flannel or flanellette of plain or twill weave.

Printed cambrics, printed lawns, printed muslins, printed shirtings, printed sheetings, printed T-cloths (including those known as blue and white printed t-cloths) printed drills, printed jeans, printed diagonal twills, twill cretonnes, printed silesias and printed repps (not including Repp Cretonnes).

Printed cotton crape.

Printed sateens and satinets printed brocades (including printed fancy woven stripes or checks) printed Italians, printed damasks printed Venetians, printed lastings printed Beatrice twills, printed cords, printed poplins and printed moreens.

Cotton piece goods printed.
Cotton piece goods yarn-dyed.
Cotton piece goods yarn.
Stockinet or knitted tissue.
Knitted clothing, raised.
Singlets or drawers, not raised.
Angle-bands, plain or decorated.
Awabi (in bulk and canned).
Bicho de mar.
Compoy.
Fish, cod, dried (including boneless)
Fish cuttle.
Fish, salt, n.o.p.f.
Prawns and shrimps, dried.
Seaweed, cut.
Seaweed, long.
Flour, Wheat.

Other articles will be charged an increase of 10 per cent of the duties imposed by the regular tariff, both import and export, until July 31 next year, after which it is to be 5 per cent for a period not yet specified. The surtax is to be used for famine relief purposes.

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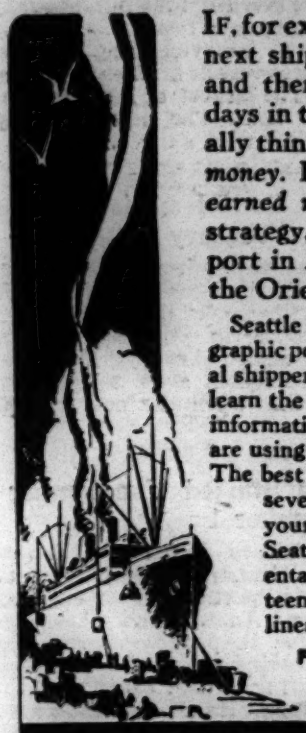

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

San Peh Shipping Company Buys Three New Vessels from Hongkong Yard

Three new steamships have recently been purchased by the San Peh Steanmship Comany here from a dockyard in Hongkong for the inauguration of a service along the coast where there is shortage of Chinese vessels after enforcement of the anti-Japanese boycott. The largest of the three new vessels is said to be over 6,000 tons, The new boats are expected to arrive in Shanghai in a week's times.

Large Consignment of Dr. Sun Memorial Stamps Due Here in February

According to information emanating from the Shanghai Postal Administration, a large consignment of 200,000,000 of new postage stamps bearing likeness of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, now in process of printing in England, are due to arrive in Shanghai early next February. The Post Office here has about 1,000,000 stamps in stock at present. These will be sold out up to the time when the new stamps are expected to arrive, it is said.

Shipping Affairs Bureau Started Functioning Here December 1

The Shanghai Shipping Affairs Bureau which was organised some time ago by the Ministry of Industries to undertake registration and inspection of steamships in the various districts of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang, was formally opened on Dec. 1, for the purpose of providing adequate service in the three provinces, a total of 14 offices will be established in the following cities: namely. Chinkiang, Nanking, Soochow, Nantung, Haichow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Wenchow, Taichow, Anking, Wuhu, Tunchi and Pengpu.

'New China Merchants' Ship from Norway Arrived in Shanghai

One of the two steamers, ordered from Norway by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, arrived in Shanghai on Nov. 22, according to information from the Company. The other is also due here shortly. The new 2,800.ton vessel already began its sailings on the Shanghai-Hongkong route of the Company last Thursday. The Chinese name for the ship has not been determined. The purchase of additional ships from abroad is part of the company's program for extension of its business recently adopted with a view to meeting the need for transportation facilities.

Depreciated Shansi Notes Creates Financial Panic at Taiyuan

A Taiyuan dispatch states that a great financial crisis now exists there owing to the sharp depreciation of Shansi provincial bank notes. As a result, several of the well-known native banks have been forced to close their doors. The dispatch points out that the present crisis is due to the coming of winter season and suspension of postal exchanges between Shansi capital and Tientsin. A conference of the Shansi Government officials and the bankers is said to be shortly convened to devise measures to cope with the situation.

Coal Conference Opens at Nanking to Consider Development of Industry

Presided over by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries, a coal conference was formally opened at Nanking on Nov. 17. A total of thirty-one members including representatives of the Ministries of Communications and Railways, participated at the meeting and various aspects of coal industry was discussed at length. Among the resolutions introduced at the meeting for consideration were: (1) measures for the promotion of productive power in the various mines, (2) request to the different railways to assign special trains for coal transportation, (3) construction of large coal yards in Shanghai, Pukow and Hankow, (4) the chartering of foreign ships for coal transportation, (5) the organizations of a coal production and consumption association, and (6) the issue of a loan for the general promotion of the coal industry.

National Economic Council to Function Through Seven Sub-committees

Seven sub-committees will be attached to the newly organised National Economic Couucil for the study and investigation of matters dealing with commerce and labor, industry, communications, conservancy, construction, public health and general investigation, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on Nov. 22. In order to obtain expert advice along various lines, the Council has communicated with the Ministries and committees concerned to appoint experts to participate in the discussions of the Council at its next meeting.

Soviet Establishes Fish Department in Shanghai for China Trade

In order to compete with Japan for fish trade in China market, a special fish department has been recently established by the Centrosojus (England) limited in Shanghai which is sole and direct representative of Soviet Russian fisheries, according to a report published in the *China Press*. Following establishment of the department, the following Russian fish products are available for the Shanghai market: salted salmon "Gorbusha," "Keta" and salmon similar to the Japanese "Kairo"; "Ivassv" herring, cod-fish, campoi, fish fins, crab-meat, salmon and strugeon caviar and while mussels.

Labor Relief Projects Formulated for Flood Victims at Nanking

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on Nov. 23 a program of construction projects for the relief of flood victims including the construction of the Nanking-Kaoshun and Nanking-Wuhu highways and dredging of the Lotus Lake and Chinhuai River in Nanking has been formulated hy the Nanking branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. Part of the American wheat allotled for the Nanking area will be employed for labor relief. In regard to agricultural relief for the farmers, investigations have been conducted by the Ministry of Industries at Hushu and other neighboring districts of Nanking to ascertain their respective needs. Native cereals in their possession will be exchanged for American wheat, the former to be reserved as seed for next spring sowing.

Lu's Experiment in Extracting Oil from Plants Proves Successful

A certain kind of pure oil extracted from plants in the northeast of China has been obtained by Lu Shih-yi after years of experimental work. It is learned that this oil has successfully passed inspection by the Ministry of Industries and Mr. Lu was highly praised for his discovery. While Mr. Lu was in Peiping, a prominent American oil company there undertook an examination of the oil and recognised it as of highest quality. The American oil company is said to have made an offer to Mr. Lu to buy the oil in large quantities for the purpose of shipping it to south America for sale there. In order to develop domestic industries, a plan is under way to establish a big scale oil factory in Shanghai and oil from the plants in the northeast may be introduced here in the near future.

Local Cotton Mills Petition for Abolition of Duplicate Levy

In a petition to the Customs Administration in Shanghai, the Federation of Chinese Cotton Mills requests that the present duplicate levy of the consolidated tax on cotton threads both in Shanghai and in other parts of the country should be abolished, as it constitutes a violation of the regulation governing enforcement of the tax. It is stated in the petition that a communication has recently been received from Wusih pointing out that the branch office of the Consolidated Tax Bureau there had a levy of taxes on cotton yarns upon arrival there, while the regular tax on the yarns had already been paid in Shanghai. According to the regulations governing collection of the consolidated tax, native products should be levied only once at the place of production and as soon as this consolidated tax is paid, the goods may be transported to any place without further levies. Inasmuch as this has been the case with other products of native production, the Cotton Mills Federation petitions that no exception should be made on cotton threads.

Match Makers Get Extension of Preferential Rates for Another Year

According to an order of the Ministry of Railways on Nov. 21,preferential railway rates for native matches will be extended for another year beginning January I, 1931. The order sanctions the petition of the National Match Manufacturers Association for an extention of the preferential rates which were to terminate by the end of this year. In order to encourage development of native industries, a *Kuo Min* report states that a 50 per cent rebate in transportation rates on government railways and steamers will be granted for raw materials required by (and products of) the Yuchingteh Woollen Factory at Harbin.

Near East Mail to Travel via Saigon, Marseilles Airline

Announcement has been made by the Shanghai Postal Commissioner that all correspondence, ordinary and registered, excluding insured mail, for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Djark, Boukir, Bagdad and Bayrough, may now be transmitted by the weekly Saigon—Marseilles air mail service—departure from Saigon every Friday morning and the trip taking about 11 days—the air mail postage for every 20 grams of fraction thereof being $0.22, $0.39, $0.72, $1.30, $1.54, $1.75,$2.00. and $2.21 respectively, in addition to the usual international ordinary postage and registration fee, as well as to the domestic air mail fee if transmitted in China by the national air mail line.

Four New Roads in Shanghai to Be Opened to Traffic at End of Year

Four new trunk motor roads leading from the present business centers of Shanghai to the newly constructed civic center of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, namely, San Min Road, Chi Mei Road,) Huang Hsin Road, (formerly Sung Woo Road,) are scheduled to be completed for traffic at the end of the present year, according to information from the Public Works Bureau of the Municipal Government. It is learned that the engineering aspect of the construction of Chi Mei, Huang Hsin and Pootung Roads has been finished and at present steps are being taken to work on the pavement of these roads. The western section of the San Min Road is still under construction and as soon as the whole road is finished, an asphalt pavement will be placed there.

Lingpao-Tungkuan Section of Lung-Hai Line Soon Open to Traffic

According to an announcement of the Lung-Hai Railway Administration, passenger and freight service on the Lingpao-Tungkuan section of the Lung-Hai Railway will be inaugurated on Dec. 20. Work in this section is due to be completed by the early part of the next month and on the 20th a special train conveying guests and representatives of the Ministry of Railways will proceed from Lingpao to Tungkuan on an inspection trip. Tickets will be available the next day. With completion of this section, the Lung-Hai Railway will have reached beyond the Honan-Shensi border. The final phrase will be the extension to Sian, the Shensi provincial capital, construction of which is now in progress. The length of the Lingpao-Tungkuan section is 40 miles.

Local Banks Consider Favorably New $12,000,000 Loan Issue

According to a report in the *China Press* on Nov. 24, the local Chinese banks are considering the underwriting of a new domestic loan of $12,000,000 for financial reform to be shortly issued by the National Government. The attitude of the bankers is said to be very favorable in regard to new loan issue. It has been considerably influenced by a realization of the necessity to tide over the financial difficulty now facing the Government and thus enable the authorities to handle the Manchurian situation without financial handicaps. Originally, the Government intended to issue a loan of $80,000,000 for financial readjustment for the fiscal year of 1931, but the size of the loan was reduced to $12,000,000 following adjournment of the peace conference here and organization of the National Financial Commission which considerably reduce the military expenses of the Government.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

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WHY NOT YOU?

The Chinese Bankers' Association met on Nov. 23, to consider the letter from Messrs. Wang Ching-wei, C. C. Wu and Tsou Lu, Canton peace delegates, urging the Chinese banks and native banks not to assist in the floating of new loans pending the organization of a united national government as ordered by their government at Canton. The decision of the association was that the Chinese banks would not support any loan the proceeds of which would be used to create internal disturbance and that the object of their previous suggestion of a national financial committee was to compel an early national unification.

Japanese Aggressions Brought Government Bonds to Lowest Levels

An average loss of close to six points was noted in the Chinese Government Bonds during the past week ending on Nov. 28 as a result of Japanese continued aggressions in Manchuria, according to the weekly bond market bulletin issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang and Company. The bulletin stated that the month of November closed with the bond prices at the lowest levels ever recorded. Investors buying at those rates are realizing annual returns amounting to more than 50%. Take 20th Year Customs, for example. It closed at 35, its November par is 92 on which interest at the rate of 8 per mille per month is being regularly paid. One percent of the original 100 par is amortized monthly and this, plus interest, returns to the investor the full cost of the bonds in less than two years. The total yield for the succeeding years to 1939, when the issue is finally retired, amounts to several hundred percent of the original investment.

But for Japanese aggressions in North Manchuria which resulted in the capture of Tsitsihar, November would have passed with the bond market approaching normalcy. The first week went by with a maxinum movement of 7.10 points with the majority of issues appreciating in prices. Fluctuactions did not exceed 4.30 points during the second week, while prices ruled firm. The third witnessed the fall of Tsitsihar which precipitated a maximum loss of 6.20 points, but the area of price movements was confined within the widest at 6.40 points. Nevertheless, the turnover for the month was $205,000,000 which was less than half of the normal.

During the whole month the usual professional manipulation of developments in the political world was resorted to, to influence prices. Only once did these move up fast enough to require a suspension of trade under the rules, and that happened on November 2 when it appeared that United States seriously intended to support the League of Nations in the latter's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Sino-Japanese imbroglio in Manchuria. It then also appeared that Canton and Nanking were on the threshold of a new union.

The fact lamentable to bull speculators but beneficial to investors, in that the average loss for the month of November as compared with October was about 5.85 points. Nineteenth Year Customs suffered most, dropping 11.80 points with a movement of 15.60 points. This bond, and 18th Year Customs which lost 11.40 points both suffered heavily. They are the issues most favored by investors because of their earlier maturing dates and higher repayment rates. The Rehabilitation bonds fluctuated most at 19.90 points on November contracts and yet lost less.

The wide difference between the November and December prices of several bonds was a most striking feature of the market from standpoint of those who did not wish to tie up funds for more than one month, and yet did not relish speculation. There was more than a five-point difference for Disbandment bonds, for instance. By purchasing for November and selling for December traders employing this tactic made over ten percent interest on their money for one month without incurring any risk in a hysterical market.

On Saturday morning last the morning sessions from the China Merchants Stock Exchange was suspended while members met to devise effective means to arrest further decline in bond prices. It was current talk on the Exchange that the very bottom in bond prices has been reached, for it was held that while the current artificial low quotations were attractive to investors desiring to acquire bonds, existing bondholders who purchased at the higher levels were embarrassed by their possession of assets that they cannot cash at figures commensurate with their actual worth.

The Success of Japan's Devious Diplomatic Policy

Editorial in the "Shun Pao," prominent Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai.

Before the occupation of Manchuria, Japan knew perfectly well that her action would incur the anger of the whole world, meeting with opposition which would certainly be a great obstacle to her "Continental policy." Soon after the Manchurian outbreak, she therefore managed on the one hand, to assure the world that she would withdraw her troops or at least limit her military activities in the north, and, on the other, to withhold the attack of the Powers diplomatically. In the first and second sessions of the League Council, the member states wished to interfere with Japan, but later handled it so well that she was enabled to continue her aggressive policy in Manchuria with impunity.

At the present session of the League Council, Japan has achieved a further success in her diplomatic policy. She has succeeded in convincing the League that China has again entered into in alliance with Soviet Russia. She is now directing the imperialists against the Socialists in the hope that the world's attention may be diverted in other directions so that she may have time to complete her aggressive policy.

Ever since the Manchurian outbreak, Soviet Russia has repeatedly assured Japan and other Powers that she is firm in her decision to maintain strict neutrality; but Japan's propaganda charges that Soviet Russia is concentrating troops on the boundaries of north Manchuria, that she is helping Gen. Ma Chan-shan against his enemy, as well as helping the Chinese army in transportation services, and that Chinese and Korean Communists are active in the territories between China and Soviet Russia, etc. Meanwhile, Japan marched her troops over the Chinese Eastern Railway up to Tsitsihar, bringing with her so strong a pressure against Soviet Russia that the latter was obliged to change her policy. This proves that a war between the capitalists and sociatists is inevitable or unavoidable. It is only a matter of time.

The success of this new Japanese policy has had the following effects: (1) to divert the Powers' attention against Soviet Russia so that Japan may have a free hand in Manchuria; (2) to avert the opposition of those Japanese who are against war and to win the Japanese capitalists' sympathy; and (3) to modify some of the Chinese anti-Japanese feeling.

It is therefore clear that the success of this new policy is the sacrifice of Manchuria and so China faces a most critical time.

President Chiang and Christian Leaders Hold Conference

President Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the National Government, end of last week sent an invitation to the representatives of leading local missionary and Christian organizations to come to Nanking for a conference. The invitation was accepted and during the night of November 30, a missionary delegation proceeded to Nanking from Shanghai, Among these in the delegation were: Rev. E. C. Lobenstine, associate general secretary of the National Christian Council, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road; Rev. T. C. Brown, general secretary of the London Missionary Society, also at 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road; Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, general Secretary of China Sunday School Union, 5 Quinsan Gardens; together with several other prominent foreign and Chinese Christian leaders.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. arranged the conference. J. L. Hwang is executive secretary.

American Attitude on Opium Defined

In connection with the closing of the Bangkok Opium Conference, the State Department at Washington Nov. 25 issued a statement in which it favors universal and absolute proscription of opium smoking. Until poppy culture is controlled, the statement declares, successful vigilance will be necessary to combat the illicit opium traffic. Poppy culture and the opium traffic must be controlled by Government monopolies, a system already prevailing widely, according to the State Department's statement.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

Acting under instructions from the Government we hereby notify the public that the Customs will collect a Flood Relief Surtax at the rate of 10% of Import, Export, and Interport duties and Interport Surtax on goods applied or on and after the 1st December 1931 until the 31st July 1932. From the 1st August 1932 the Surtax will be at the rate of 5% of the Customs duty and this Surtax will remain in force until the liquidation of the American Wheat Loan.

No extension will be allowed for bonded goods: goods for which application to withdraw from bond for import is made on and after the 1st December 1931 will be liable to Surtax.

No drawbacks for Flood Relief Surtax will be issuable.

The following imports will be exempt from Surtax: Import Tariff Nos: 1-9, 12, 14-16, 21-23, 25-31, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 51, 59-61, 64, 249 a & b, 250, 252, 255, 256, 262, 265-267, 305a.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 27th November, 1931

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Intimate Details of Foreign Newspapers in China

The Foreign Press in China, by Thomas Ming Heng Chao. Shanghai; Institute of Pacific Relations.

This is a painstaking review of the foreign press in China, prepared as a preliminary paper for the Institute of Pacific Relations which held its sessions in Shanghai a month ago, and by whom it is published. The writer gives intimate details as to the ownership, circulation, policy and history of British, American, French, German, Japanese and Russian newspapers and magazines printed in this country. Mention incidentally is made of the fact that, owing to the high tolls for newspaper messages from China to foreign countries and particularly to America, China frequently gets a "bad break" in the foreign press. The compliment is paid to the principal British daily newspaper in Shanghai, the *North-China Daily News*, that the average education of its readers is higher than that of any other daily newspaper in China or abroad. The history is given of the only American daily newspaper in Shanghai, the *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, of whose editor, Theodore Olim Thackrey a portrait by "Sapajou" is included. Among the journals reviewed is the *Far Eastern Review*, which it is stated, is distinctly pro-Japanese. Examples of its editorials are printed to support this view. Rather intimate details are given of the French press in China. Speaking of the French daily newspaper in Shanghai, *Le Journal de Shanghai*, a former executive of this newspaper is given as authority for saying that it receives yearly in subsidies, about 15,000 taels from the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, 10,000 taels from the French Consulate-General at Shanghai and 10,000 taels from the French Legation at Peiping. Regarding the other French daily newspaper in China, *Le Journal de Peking*, whose editor is M. Nachbaur, it is stated that it is disliked by foreigners and Chinese alike, but "perhaps realizing that a newspaperman must live and that you can't keep a writer quiet unless you shoot him, the French Legation pays the editor of the paper, Monsieur Nachbaur about $10,000 a year and ignores his mischievous policy."

The German press is dismissed with a few words as being inconsequential. As regards the Russian press the author says that the younger generation in China is fast giving up the Russian language, as most of them are learning English or other European languages and after ten or twenty years, there will be no demands for Russian newspapers.

G. W. M.

Russian Melodrama and Agriculture

Underworld and Soviet, by Vladimir Orloff; The Dial Press, New York.

Red Villages: The 5-Year Plan in Soviet Agriculture, by Y. A. Yakovlev (Commisar of Agriculture in the U. S. S. R.), translated by Dr. Anna Louise Strong; International Publishers, New York.

Two more unlike books than these could not be reviewed together. The only thing they have in common is that they both deal with Soviet Russia and each is written by a typical product of the Bolshevik Revolution. Mr. Yakovlev is one of the many Bolshevik leaders who combines scientific technique with such a sincere, determined belief in communism that he might well be described as a fanatic; Mr. Orloff, long famous—or infamous—as a spy, is an excellent example of a large number of White Russians who are willing to stoop to any act or statement calculated to vilify the Reds and uphold the old regime despite the overwhelming proof that most of the Czars were among the most cruel and nitwit despots in history.

Orloff's book is not worth reading except as melodrama or as a study in the mental pathology of its author. Doubtless part of it is true, but, unless one is already thoroughly familiar with what he writes about it is impossible to distingush exactly between fact and fiction. His accuracy is perhaps best revealed by his reference to "the Soviet Embassy in Shanghai! But his fantastic account of his work as a spy under the Czar, and subsequently—at least he so alleges—in the employ of the Soviet Commission of Justice where he boasts of double-crossing the Bolsheviks, and finally as a White Russian propagandist, may be recommended to warm one on a cool evening when the radiator is out of order. For example, he accuses Dzerjinski, former chief of the Cheka, or murdering his sister in an incestous love affair and later killing his father and mother! In another chapter he tells a tabloid tale of "Comrade Dora" who enjoyed men only when she was killing them, and still another "thriller" is his yarn about patching Lenin's corpse with the remains of a Red soldier. The man who fixed Lenin's body, if one believes Orloff first fasted six days by it in contemplation!

Yakolev's volume, dealing as it does with facts and figures of the Soviet collectivization of agriculture, can't compare with Orloff's in interest—unless one happens to prefer a frank and straightforward story of one of the most significant events in the history of the world to obscene melodrama, for non-communist and many rabidly anti-communist observers agree that the strides being made toward bringing the Rrssian peasantry into the orbit of socialism is the greatest single phase of Bolshevik regime. Russia is, and always has been, largely agricultural snd consequently the application of communism to the peasantry was absolutely necessary for creation of a socialist society.

Yakolev, of course, writes as an admitted propagandist for Soviet policy, but like most of the important Red leaders he does not hesitate to admit that mistakes have been made, nor does he pretend that success has yet been achieved. But, naturally, he is in no doubt that it will he achieved. He starts out with a devastating and, on the whole, accurate account of the plight of agriculture in America and points out that under private ownership of land only a very few farms are large enough to efficiently use modern machinery—such as tractors,—and that large scale farming by one fifth of the farmers is ruinous to the remainder.

Then he recounts the various systems of collectivization that are under way in Russia, the problems encountered (such as changing peasant psychology), and the plans for the future, concluding that, with the experience now gained, "we can boldy state...we shall let no one hinder us in carrying out collectivization to its end...the creation of a Socialist society."

W. B.

Mahatma Gandhi's Method

Mahatma Gandhi at Work. Edited by C. F. Andrews. The Macmillan Company.

This book might be considered the passive resister's manual of revolt. In "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas" Mr. Andrews described the beliefs of Gandhi on matters of private and public life; in "Mahatma Gandhi: His Own Story" he gave us an abridgment of Gandhi's autobiography; in this final volume of the trilogy he shows us how Gandhi arrived at the doctrine of Satyagraha (undeviating adherence to the Truth, "Soul-Force") as a weapon for resisting injustice, and how he applied it successfully in leading the Indians against white oppression in South Africa. The present work is composed of selections from Gandhi's own writings, especially "Satyagraha in South Africa," which Mr. Andrews presents with the same skill as he did the preceding volumes.

The story is one that starts back in 1860 with the coming of the first indentured Indian labors into Natal. When these and their followers in succeeding years had finished their term and become "free," they were regarded as an economic menace to the whites, much as are Asiatics in California today; and they, their children, and other Indians who had come for trade were opposed with all the legal restraints that could constitutionally be framed against them. In one colony or another they denied property rights, were hindered in movement from place to place, were restricted to specified residential areas in the cities, and were annoyed with many other regulations designed either to keep them in a condition hardly distinguishable from servitude or to compel them to return to India.

As the number of Indians increased, the measures became more rigorous. The most stringent were those of the Trans vaal, first when it was a Boer republic, later when it had become a British crown colony, and finally when in 1907 it had been granted representative government. In the last period it enacted the "Black Act," by which Asiatics were required to register in a manner calling for information usually demanded only of convicted criminals, and to carry at all times certificates for immediate inspection by the police. Another regulation of the South African Union government in 1913 denied the

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validity of marriages celebrated according to the rites of Hinduism and Mohammedanism.

The desperate state of the Indian community might have been irremediable but for Gandhi, who had already been in South Africa many years working for his race. When the "Black Act" was proposed in 1906, he had become the natural leader of the resistance. By inclination and religious conviction he was opposed to the use of violence; and, further, circumstances were such that no appeal to physical force could have helped the Indians. He therefore developed a technique of passive resistance, intimately associated with mystic religion, which he persuaded a large portion of the Indian community to adopt. Imprisonment and suffering for great numbers followed, and all possible forms of discouragement, but a large enough portion of the community stood firm to win the victory at last in 1914.

The steps of the passive resistance illustrated in this book would be as follows. First, there must be consecrated leaders, convinced of the righteousness of their cause, who have purified themselves of all lust for the things of the world and the flesh, and in "the service of their country have to observed perfect chastity, adopt poverty, follow truth, and cultivate fearlessness." The community should observe the same vows. With full recognition of their own weakness and that of the community, these leaders and their followers must have implicit confidence in God to direct the campaign, for from him comes the help and the victory. The community then as a whole refuses to obey the measures against which it is protesting. There must be no hatred of the opposing side; no violence must be used. There must be immediate submission to arrest or other suffering inflicted by the government. In this suffering lies great benefit, for from it the community receives strength and it becomes a force which God uses to soften the hearts of the oppressors, In the end, if the community retains its single-minded purity of heart, never wavers, and endures the suffering without flinching, God will give it its righteous demands.

Much could be written about the background in Indian thought for these nations, or about the similar program which Gandhi has endeavored to conduct in India since 1919. Question might be raised as to whether or not the mistrust between Hindu and Mohammedan, which was transcended in South Africa, does not prevent final victory in India. Perhaps the nost opportune question for Americans and other Occidentals is whether Gandhi's technique is practicable in our world, where at present many give it high acclaim. Our latest revolution, that of Russia, was accomplished by means the exact antithesis of Gandhi's; and his method is, I am told, considered in Russia visionary and sentimental. Our pacifists tend to advocate not so much non-resistance as economic war rather than military war. The skeptic might deny the intervention of God for victory in South Africa and see it as the result of an inordinate human obstinacy. Whatever the truth may be, the mystical religious basis of his program, the asceticism, and the enduring of suffering for its own sake seem more nearly in conformity with the ideas of medieval Europe than with those of the modern West.

W. NORMAN BROWN (in N. Y. *Nation*)

Revised "Salient Facts About China"

Under the caption "China Through The American Window," Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, has compiled a revised edition of his "Salient Facts About China" as issued several years ago. The booklet is profusely illustrated, with the text both in English and Chinese. Vivid graphs accompany the figures presented, and altogether the contents are very informative.

"China Arts and Handicraft"

Publication was started at Peiping in November of an illustrated monthly journal entitled *China Arts and Handicraft*, the editor of which is H. V. Hellfeld. The address is No. 10 Chiang Tsar Hutung. The first issue contains numerous half tone reproductions of Chinese paintings, porcelains and sculptures, together with text of great interest to all interested in Chinese arts and crafts.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review who* may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*...If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.,

H. B. Campbell

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

With reference to Customs Notification dated the 27th November 1931, announcing the imposition of a Flood Relief Surtax on duties collected by the Customs on and after the 1st December 1931, the public is hereby informed that, contrary to the terms of the Notification, this Surtax will not be collected on Interport Duties or Interport Surtaxes.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 30th November, 1931

Who's Who in China

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Chairman of Heilungkiang Provincial Government; born at Hwaiteh, Liaoning (Fengtien), 1887; received his preliminary education at home; entered army service at age of twenty and first served in the Second Cavalry Brigade of National Army in Liaoning; for meritorious services in bandit suppression, he was successively promoted company commander, battalion commander and regiment commander; in 1927, he was transferred to the Heilungkiang Army under the late Gen. Wu Chun-sen, Tupan of Heilunkiang; he distinguished himself in suppressing the most ferocius robber bands in the province, the White Wolf and Mongolian Brigands and was promoted a Brigade Commander; since 1929, he was appointed concurrently Garrison Commander of Heiho, a border district of Heilungkiang; when the Japanese invasion of Manchuria started, he was entrusted with the duty of defending Heilungkiang and shortly after, was appointed acting Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government; in recognition of his great and loyal service to the country in defending Heilungkiang and resisting the Japanese invaders, he has been confirmed in the latter post, succeeding Gen. Wan Fu-lin; following the capture of Tsitsihar, provincial Capital of Heilungkiang on Nov. 18 by the Japanese troops, he and his government have moved to Hailun which he has made his new base of operations; he is an expert shooter and cavalry tactician and riding on a horse galloping, he can shot passing birds with a rifle on each hand and not miss his aim; his cavalry corps demostrated ingenious tactics during the Tangshi and Makuchi battles with the Japanese and after repulsing the invaders, captured two hundred Japanese fugitives; address: Provisional Heilungkiang Provincial Government, Hailun, Heilungkiang.

馬占山字秀芳
Gen. Ma Chun-shan

馬占山將軍字秀芳，遼甯懷德縣人，現年四十四歲，幼時失學，但已有俠義，膽量過人聞於儕輩，二十餘歲投筆從戎，初屬中央騎兵二旅，屢以剿匪功績自最下級升擢，由排長而連長，嗣屬吳俊升（前黑龍江督辦）部下任營長，以征服巨匪白狼及蒙匪陶什洮爲最著勳勞，升任旅長，前年起兼任黑河（黑省邊境）警備司令，自東省事起，黑省主席，萬福麟入關，以艱危守土之責卸之於馬將軍，任代理黑省主席，馬將軍忠勇衞國，孤軍抗敵，舉國同欽，國府眞除爲黑省主席，現因齊齊哈爾被日軍所陷，省府暫遷至海倫，待時反攻，馬將軍生平最善騎馬，能雙手同時持兩枝手鎗開放，隨意射擊空中飛鳥無不準者，馬將軍特精騎術，故其所訓練之騎兵，皆驍勇善戰也。

Men and Events

In Manchuria will it be the "survival of the fittest" or the "survival of the 'slickest'?"

E. Kann addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club December 3 on the subject of "Gold Standards."

The British pound, the gold value of which is U. S. $4.86, dropped to U. S. $3.28 in New York on Dec. 1.

Will Rogers, famous Americar humorist, was due to arrive in Yokohama December 3, on a flying visit to the Far East.

Dr. A Lafar, Consul for Czecho-Slovakia in Shanghai, announces the removal of his Consulate to 20 Route Amiral Courbet.

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo December 1 stated that a movement is on foot to reintroduce the five-barred flag in North China.

Z. L. Chang (Ziang-ling Chang) has been appointed Director General of Publicity of the Foreign Office at Nanking.

Charles H. Sprague of the Standard Oil Company organization in the United States was a visitor in Shanghai during the week.

The death occurred in Shanghai Dec. 2 of A. G. Hearne, district manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada. The deceased was born in Yokohama, Japan, in 1885.

A. J. Hughes, "liberal" member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, gave a lecture before the Quest Society at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. December 1 on existing phases of the social revolution.

Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody, tennis champion, arrived in Shanghai December 1 from San Francisco. The Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association had arranged for a number of exhibition matches during her stay here, but in the end Mrs. Moody decided to continue on to Hongkong.

Just under 150 million gold dollars' worth of gold was shipped out of Japan since October 1 up to the beginning of this month. Indications are that an embargo on the export of gold will be introduced in Japan in the near future.

Vernon Nash, of the Journalism Department of the Yenching University, Peiping, who had been in Shanghai during the past few months in charge of publicity for the Flood Relief Commision, departed end of last week for the United States.

The Japan Air Transport Company is negotiating a deal with the South Manchuria Railway whereby it will shortly extend its present Dairen air mail route to Changchun, with a view ultimately to connecting with Soviet Russia's trans-Siberian airways to Europe.

The death occurred in Shanghai November 29 at the age of 85 of Robert Klein, a Spanish-American War veteran, who had been a resident here for several decades. He was the bearer of the Distinguished Service Medal and also the holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Dr. Fritz Mueller, the central figure in a sensational case involving hundreds of pounds of illicit drugs and millions of Swiss francs, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined 20,000 Swiss francs, (about G$4,000) at Basle, Switzerland, Nov. 30.

Chaplain R. W. Truitt in his sermon at the Fourth Marine Church held at the Carlton Theater in Shanghai, Sunday, November 29, said: "This is an age of spare parts, an age when it is fundamentally necessary to life to be equipped with the extras."

The marriage took place in Shanghai November 28 of Jennings Wang, president of the Law College of the Chi-Nan University and concurrently acting director of the International Labor Office in China, to Miss Yang Mao Fong. The wedding ceremony was performed at the Moore Memorial Church, corner of Hankow and Thibet Roads.

Father Lazzeri of the Vicariate Roman Catholic Mission at Laohokow, Hupeh, who was captured by bandits six months ago, returned to Hankow last week after having been released as the result of a ransom furnished by the Mission in the sum of several thousand dollars. Rev. Lazzeri was in an emaciated condition and immediately entered a hospital at Hankow for treatment.

Shen Chen-foh, former compradore of Messrs. Reiss, Massey & Co., who was wanted by the police on a misappropriation charge, walked into the Central Police Station December 1 and surrendered to the sergeant on duty. Brought before the First Special District Court Shen denied that he escaped with the company's money, alleged to amount to Tls. 3,450,000. He was remanded in custody for further hearing.

The CHINESE NATION

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December 2, 1931.

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Japan's Evacuation Order

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Renewed Outbreak at Tientsin

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

Colonel Hsia Ming-ten, who had recently arrived from North China at the head of a considerable contingent of troops, was killed by a railway accident near Woosung Sunday, November 29. The pony which he was riding became scared at the locomotive's whistle and in the confusion that followed ran on to the railway track. The pony was shot to end its misery and the Colonel died shortly after the impact. The locomotive driver was taken into custody.

Madame Liao Chung-kai, widow of the late revolutionary leader, Liao Chung-kai, who arrived in Shanghai from France, last week, will devote her time and energy to the organization of women's rescue corps to render medical service to Chinese soldiers in time of war against Japan, she told press interviewers. In order to collect funds necessary for such an organization, she will open to the public an exhibition of her works of fine arts, poetry and other writings. Madame Liao is staying with Madame Sun Yat-sen at the latter's residence in the French Concession.

"Ready to Lay Down Life"--- President Chiang

More than 5,000 Chinese students, including a number of girls, assembled at Nanking November 26 and 27 to petition the Government to dispatch troops immediately to the Three North-eastern Provinces for the recovery of lost territories from the Japanese invaders.

In a speech delivered at the Central Military Academy November 26 before a gathering of several thousand middle school students from Shanghai, President Chiang Kai-shek reiterated his determination to proceed immediately to the North to lay down his life for the Party and the State. Declaring themselves satisfied with the assurances given by President Chiang, this batch of students returned to Shanghai by the early train the following morning. The students showed their sincerity by standing exposed to rain and snow for more than 24 hours, most of them going without food or sleep for that period. The *United Press* stated that at least 50 of them became ill as the result of hunger and the inclement weather.

Want Written Pledge

Another group of university student proceeded to the National Government offices the same day demanding that President Chiang Kai-shek sign a written pledge to proceed immediately to the North.

Replying on behalf of President Chiang, President Yu Yu-jen said that he was greatly moved at the patriotism displayed by the students. He said that the Government was keenly alive to its responsibility for defending the nation and protecting the people. Whatever might be the attitude of the League of Nations, China will not budge from its stand of insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops into the South Manchuria Railway zone. He said that the Government was determined to make every effort to uphold the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Washington Nine-Power Treaty.

The students insisted, however, that President Chiang sign a written pledge declaring his intention of dispatching troops to recover the lost territories in Manchuria. They also refused an invitation from President Chiang that they proceed to the Central Military Academy to receive his reply, as he was at that moment addressing another student gathering at the Academy.

The *Kuo Min News* agency has supplied the text of a statement issued by the Chief Political Official of the National Government deprecating the unruly and unreasonable behavior of the students. The statement begins by pointing out that President Chiang and other members of the Government, convinced of the patriotic motives of the students, had hitherto shown extreme readiness to receive the students in spite of the Government's grave preoccupations. It deplores, however, that the latest student deputation from Shanghai has committed acts of violence in commandeering the trains and assaulting railway officers. It also charges the students with having published improper statements.

Continuing, the statement expresses great surprise that the students should have refused to comply with President Chiang's request that they proceed to the Central Military Academy to receive his reply. It then goes on to deprecate strongly the action of the students in insisting upon a written pledge being signed by President Chiang.

The statement points out that the question as to when President Chiang should depart for the North should be decided in the light of the exigencies of the situation. If

the students still have faith in the Government, it must be given a free hand in the matter. If they have already lost faith in the Government, what is the use of signing?

The action of the students in attempting to force President Chiang to sign a pledge amounts, therefore, to an affront to the nation and the people as a whole.

Continuing, the statement expresses grave concern over the recent reports of communist plots to stage riots in the capital. It insinuates that the students might have fallen unwritlingly a prey to these reactionary agents.

The Government is, however, indulgently disposed towards the youth of the nation. It hopes that the students will awake to their mistakes.

In conclusion, the statement expresses the determination of the Government strictly to maintain law and order during the present national crisis.

Banner Presented to Chiang Kai-shek

While students from the outports were petitioning the Government to adopt drastic action vis-a-vis the Manchuria situation, the student of Nanking held a monster mass meeting to voice popular support of President Chiang's amouncement to proceed to the North as well as to give him a rousing send-off.

Speaking on behalf of President Chiang, who was unable to be present, General Ho Yao-tsu urged the students and people to unite together and make joint efforts in coping with the national crisis. He pointed out that the first essential of national salvation were domestic peace and unity. He said that the Government would first attempt to effect national unity which, said General Ho, was prerequisite to the resistance of foreign invasion.

Following General Ho's speech, the meeting presented President Chiang Kai-shek with a big banner, inscribed with four Chinese characters, "Wei-Kuo-Sha-Tsei" meaning "Kill our enemies for the sake of the nation."

News Notes from Harbin

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Harbin, November 20, 1931.

Banquet at the Soviet Consulate

On Friday, November 20, a banquet took place at the private lodgings of the Soviet Consul, Mr. Orloff. The Japanese Consul General, Mr. Oohashi, both vice-consuls Nakano and Nagikava, the elder secretary Sugihara and two other secretaries, Toeda and Miura, were among those invited.

Death of the Persian Ambassador

The Ambassador of the Persian Government in Japan, Han Mossaed, died in the hospital of Doctor Mindlin in Harbin November 19. The Ambassador arrived in Harbin November 12 on his way to Paris from Peking. He fell ill at the hotel and the physicians removed him to the hospital. He died from heart disease. The late diplomat had intended to stay in Harbin for three days only. He was 69 years of age and was considered one of the ablest diplomats of Persia. Members of the Persian Embassy are coming from Tokyo to Harbin in order to take the body to Japan and then to convey it to Teheran for burial.

New Soviet Consul in Harbin

On Monday Nov. 23 the newly appointed Soviet Consul Mr. Slavutsky is expected in Harbin with the same train as the Vice President of the C.E.R. Kusnetzof. The new Consul had worked for many years in the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. He was formerly Secretary of Embassy in Persia. Recently Slavutsky was agent of the Soviet Embassy in Tashkent. Mr. Orloff, Soviet Consul in Harbin, is leaving for Moscow in the first days of December.

Soviet Consul Calls on Chinese Dignitaries

On Thursday, November 19 the Soviet Consul Orloff visited Mr. Chung, delegate of the Nanking Government in Harbin, and General Chang Tsen-kwei, Chief Civil Administrator, and had a conversation with them concerning developments in Tsitsikar. Orloff said that he had been informed that the forces of General Ma had put machine-guns on the C.E.R. line and had fired on Japanese planes. The Consul pointed out that such acts violate the neutrality of the railway zone. Inasmuch as the railway is under the joint administration of both countries the U.S.S.R. must be interested in the keeping of the railway in order. As the transfer of military activities to the C.E.R. zone might interrupt the normal traffic on the line the Consul asked Mr. Chung and Gen. Chang to prevent the railway line and the railway buildings being used for war purpose.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

Importation of Cigarette Paper

The Public is hereby notified that in accordance with Government instructions, regulations covering the importation of Cigarette Paper have been drawn up and will be enforced from 1st December, 1931.

Under these regulations, before cigarette paper of any description whatsoever can be imported, the importing firm or cigarette factory shall present a bond signed by a reliable bank or the Cigarette Factories Guild to the Conslidated Tax Bureau or its subordinate office, which after verification, will seal or endorse it and transmit it to the Customs. Application for importation can then be made to the Customs according to standing regulations. In the absence of the above bond, no cigarette paper will be released on importation by the Customs. For shipments of cigarette paper which were ordered from abroad before the enforcement of these regulations but which have not yet arrived, paper firms and cigarette factories shall also exacute a bond is accordance with the regulations, and submit it to the Consolidated Tax Bureau or its subordinate offices for verification, before the consignments can be passed by the Customs.

For full particulars of the procedure and detailed requirements of the regulations of cigarette paper should apply to the Consolidated Tax Bureau.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 1st December, 1931.

Eugene Chen "Condemns" Nanking

Eugene Chen, in his capacity as the Foreign Minister of the so-called "National" Government at Canton, end of last week issued the following statement in which he defines the attitude of his Ministry regarding the present situation in Manchuria:

It is hardly necessary to insist that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Canton is unable to approve of the diplomacy and line of approach which the Nanking authorities have seen fit to adopt in dealing with a formidable historical question in its most acute phase.

In particular my Ministry has condemned the Nanking attitude of non-resistance to the aggression and humiliation which the Japanese military command in Manchuria have inflicted on the Chinese nation. My Ministry condemns the Nanking unwillingness to fix responsibility on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and others for the disaster in Manchuria. Further, my Ministry does not approve the Nanking policy of blind reliance on the League of Nations to commit China—revolutionary and still struggling with foreign imperialism for equality and the full status of a sovereign state—to what is practically the guardianship of the League of Nations.

Militarists Not Wanted

To commit China, as Nanking has done, is not wise nor is it consistent with the dignity and self-respect of a nation that refuses to be ranked as a petty state in the system of nations. For this reason my Ministry invites an objective consideration of the character and extent of the assistance that can be expected from the League, having regard to the realities of the situation and to the limitations besetting the League in its present stage of development as an agency of justice and peace among the nations.

This reference to the League does not imply any disbelief in the possibility that the League may assist in gradually evolving a higher organization of the life and work of nations in which the rule of law shall replace brute force in the settlement of international disputes. My Ministry, indeed, holds fast to this civilized ideal and because it desires that this should come to pass my Ministry would wish that Chinese faith in the future of the League should not be destroyed by the grave disillusionment which must follow any failure on the part of the League to solve the Manchurian question consistently with the vital interests of the Chinese nation as a whole.

The solution demanded by my Ministry on behalf of the nation is one that forbids the restoration of power and authority to the militarists and officials who are responsible before the Chinese people for the present disastrous state of affairs in Manchuria and for the humiliation and disgrace heaped on China. To satisfy the nation such a solution must not only safeguard Chinese territorial and administrative sovereignty in Manchuria but transform the latter from a semi-independent and feudal region of extramural China into a real and integral part of the Chinese Republic in the sense that the Central Government shall be able at all times to impose its authority on and exact absolute obedience of the local Chinese authorities.

This necessitates, among other things, the disappearance of the existing system of military administration under which the local Chinese authorities have ruled or mis-ruled Manchuria as a semi-independent principality defying and flouting the authority of the central Government in ordinary times and convulsing the entire nation when the march of events creates a crisis.

Such a system must be superseded by an entire civilian administration at the head of which must be men who have not been connected with the Mukden ruling group and who can be trusted honestly and properly to govern Manchuria in the general interests of the nation and not of an individual or a group of individuals.

A fundamental solution of the Manchurian problem may be difficult but it is not beyond the range and compass of a National Government dominated by a modern conception of the nature and function of the State and composed of men whose word can be trusted and who are resolved on the formulation and enforcement of a national policy concerned alone with the conservation of the nation's vital interests and uninfluenced by the purely personal interests of those who have hitherto used Manchuria and its great resources for ends wholly at variance with the security and welfare of the Chinese people.

EUGENE CHEN.

Christian Organizations in America Pray for Peace in Manchuria

The following cablegram was received by the National Christian Council in Shanghai November 29 from New York:—"Federal Council of Churches, Foreign Missions Conference, Federation of Women's Boards, representing the Christian people of the United States and Canada, deeply concerned Manchurian situation. Peaceful settlement highly important for world disarmament conference and enduring world peace. Without prejudging issues, earnestly suggest Christian forces of China and Japan renew efforts to influence governments to seek peaceful solution. We join our prayers with yours for peace. Identical cable sent Japan." Copies of this cablegram were sent to the principal church leaders in China.

No Fixed Date for Evacuation by Japanese ---Chinese Agree

A communique issued by the Chinese delegation in Paris Dec. 1, practically settles the difficulty which has previously arisen over the Chinese demand that a date should be fixed for the complete evacuation of Japanese troops from Manchuria. It was announced by the Chinese delegation that if the retirement of Japanese troops from the Chinchow region is confirmed by neutral observers on the spot, and if no fresh incident in the meantime occurs, the Chinese will then accept the Council's resolution and will not insist upon their demand for the complete evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese on a fixed date.

Third Internationale to Renew Activities Here?

The Third Internationale headquarters in Moscow has issued instructions for a revival of communist activity in China, according to the *Shanghai Pao*, a "mosquito" newspaper published locally. Li Lih-san, a notorious Chinese communist who fled to Russia a couple of years ago when he learnt that the local authorities were looking for him, is reported to have been ordered to return here to reorganize the Chinese Communist Party and recommence activities in the principal ports such as Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular **Business Done** 2,000,000 Shares
December 2

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Nov. 30	Tues. Dec. 1
28½	6½	1.00	Adams Express	7	6
182¾	68	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	77½	76⅜
42¾	14	1.00	Allis Chalmers	16	15⅛
129¾	67¾	4.00	American Can	69⅞	67⅜
51¾	10⅛	—	American & Foreign Power	12	11½
31½	4⅞	—	American & For. Power W.	6⅞	6⅜
58½	19¾	1.50	American Smelting	23¼	23¾
201¾	121⅛	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	129¼	128
132¾	74¾	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	81	81
80¾	22	3.00	American Waterworks	33	32
43¼	12⅝	—	Anaconda Copper	14½	14
87⅞	23⅛	4.00	Baltimore & Ohio	24⅛	25
70⅝	23½	2.00	Bethlehem Steel	25⅝	25¾
76½	37	*3.00	Borden Company	46⅝	46
20¾	9¾	1.00	Borg Warner	12	11⅞
45¾	11	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	14½	15
131½	33¼	—	Case J. I.	40	37¾
54⅛	14¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	20	21½
25¾	11¾	1.00	Chrysler	Mutl.	14⅜
20¾	5¼	*.30	Cities Service, Co.	7	6⅞
45⅝	16⅝	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	19¾	20⅜
12	1½	.30	Commonwealth & Southern	5⅛	4¾
2¾	⅝	—	" " warr.	¾	¾
109⅝	61	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	67¾	67½
12	5	—	Continental Oil	7	7
86⅝	36¼	3.00	Corn Products	Mutl.	Mutl.
3⅞	1¾	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1¾	1⅝
78¾	42¾	4.00	Drug Incorporated	55	54½
107	53¾	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	57¼	56½
185¾	92⅜	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	96	95½
61	14¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	16⅝	16¼
38⅜	5	—	Fox Film "A"	5⅛	4⅞
54¾	24⅜	1.60	General Electric	27⅞	27⅜
56	30¼	3.00	General Foods	37⅛	36
48	22⅛	3.00	General Motors	24⅝	23⅞
84⅛	23	5.00	General Railway Signal	29	29
58¾	9⅛	—	Gillette	13¾	14¾
42½	18	2.50	Gold Dust	19⅛	19¼
20⅞	5	—	Goodrich Rubber	*5⅝	5¾
52¾	16	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	20¾	19⅛
22⅝	5¾	1.00	Granby	Unq.	7
62½	17	4.00	International Cement	22	21⅛
4	⅝	—	International Combu. Eng.	¾	¾
60½	22½	2.50	International Harvester	29¾	28
20⅛	7⅜	.40	International Nickel	8⅞	9
38¾	10⅝	1.00	International Tel. & Tel.	12	11¾
80¾	25½	3.00	Johns Manville	26⅝	23⅝
31½	10¼	1.00	Kennecott	12¾	12½
27¾	5½	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	6⅝	6¼
91	40	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	50¼	51
63½	27⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	35¾	35½
21⅞	10	—	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	14	14
19	5⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	6⅜	6⅞
29¼	8⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	10¾	9⅝
40⅞	15⅛	2.00	Nash Motors	18	17¼
14¾	5	.80	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6	6
132¼	28⅛	4.00	New York Central	31½	32⅜
11	3½	—	North American Aviation	4¼	4⅛
54⅞	29⅝	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	36¼	36
11⅞	4	.40	Packard Motors	4⅞	4⅞
50¼	10⅜	10%S	Paramount—Publix Corp	10⅝	9¾
64	22¼	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	23⅞	22¾
8½	2¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	3¼	3⅛
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	6¼	6⅛
96	51⅞	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	61	60½
27½	7⅝	—	Radio Corporation	7¾	7⅝
24½	1⅞	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	1⅞	1¾
54½	35½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	37	36¾
63¼	31	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	38½	38⅜
10¼	3¼	—	Shell Union	4⅜	4⅛
23⅜	8½	—	Simmons Company	10	9¾
26½	11⅞	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	12⅛	11⅞
54½	28⅝	2.00	Southern California Edison	33½	33⅜
88⅜	29¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	34	34
53½	28¼	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	32½	Mutl.
36¼	15	2.00	Texas Corporation	17⅝	17
55¾	20⅜	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	27⅛	26⅛
18	3½		Trans America	3⅝	3½
72	27½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	34	34
205⅛	82½	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	Mutl.	80¼
38⅞	12	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	13⅞	13½
31	10½	.75	United Corporation	11⅞	11⅞
37½	19⅝	1.20	United Gas Improvement	21¾	21¾
20⅜	5⅛	—	U.S. Rubber	5⅞	5¼
152⅜	53⅝	4.00	U.S. Steel	56¾	54⅛
76¾	13¼	—	Vanadium	16⅞	16½
20⅜	3¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	3¾	3⅝
107¾	34⅛	2.50	Westinghouse E. & M.	34½	32¾
72⅝	42½	2.40	Woolworth	45½	44½
			*plus extras	Call Money	2½% 2½%

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Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telehones 11200 (4 lines)

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 25th November, 1931.

The market has varied within fairly narrow limits this week, and nothing has occurred of a sensational nature such as we have experienced recently. A gradual rise has taken place.

The occupation of Tsitsihar by Japanese troops has taken place, and Japan's political attitude in Manchuria has been clearly expressed to the League Council, whose efforts at conciliation still present a problem of immense difficulty. The local situation has not improved. Government Bonds have declined; native interest rates are high; the stock market is depressed.

The speculative exchange position is estimated at £ 2½ to £ 3 million oversold. The London/New York Cross rate has moved from 3.77⅛ down to 3.68⅜. The Yen Cross rate steady at 49.60.

Silver:—Opened on the 19th inst. at 18 1/16d. spot and 17 15/16d. forward, and U.S. $29⅞, and closes today at 18 1/16d, 18⅛d, and U.S. $ 30⅛.

India has bought; China has bought and sold; America is reported as a seller for near and a buyer forward, also the continent has bought.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 19th inst. was 1/8⅛d; raised on the 20th inst. to 1/8¼d, and has remained unchanged until raised this morning to 1/9d.

The market opened on the 19th inst. with sellers at 1/9d. U.S. $ 33⅛ and Yen 150⅛, and became erratic. Higher rates were succeeded by a decline to a basis of 1/8⅞d. and a subsequent recovery. The afternoon brought strength and closing rates became 1/9¼d, U.S. $ 33⅜ and Yen 147. Gold Bars fell from 663.50 to 649.80.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 60,098,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,707,000
Chineese and Mexican Dollars $ 186,070,000 an increase of $ 640,000
Estimated value Tls. 194,068,000 as against Tls. 217,022,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Nov. 19	Friday Nov. 20	Saturday Nov. 21	Monday Nov. 23	Tuesday Nov. 24	Wed. Nov. 25
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closirg*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/7.115	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/9
D/Dfts „	—	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/9
4 m/s „	—	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16
T/T on India	106,740	111½	114	114	114	114	115½
T/T on France	788,192	813	830	827	824	809	827
T/T on N.Y.	31,038	31¾	32½	32¼	32¼	31½	32¼
T/T on Demand		31¾	32½	32¼	32¼	31½	32¼
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		134	136½	136	135½	133	136
T/T on H'kong	78.091	76⅞ nom.	76 15/16 nom	76⅞ nom.	76 15/16 nom.	76¾ nom.	76⅞ nom
T/T on Japan	159.260	156	152½	153	154	157	154
T/T on Batavia	76.885	79½	81½	81½	81½	78½	79½
T/T on Straits	147.296	139½	136	136	136	136	134
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Acc. & D/A							
4m/s B/L D/P	—						
6 m/s „ B/L Acc. & D/A							
4m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Lc.							
4m/s „ Docs.	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	18 1/16	18 1/16	18 5/16	18½	18 5/16	18 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.29¾	G.$ 30⅜	G.$.30¾	G.$.30⅜	G.$.29¾	G.$.30⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 469.80	Tls. 638.00	Tls. 658.50	Tls. 677.50	Tls. 670.80	Tls. 660.7
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.45	Tls. 72.475	Tls. 72.475	Tls. 72.4625	Tls. 72.45	Tls. 72.4625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	5%	4%	5%	8%	5%	5%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	6%	London on Paris	T/T 94.50
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 369¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	5 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6⅛
„ „ 4 „	5⅜	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/4½
„ „ 6 „	5⅞	Kobe on London	T/T 2/7⅛

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW.

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

November 26, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	54½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	80	6.60
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	55	11.33
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	88½	5.75
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	16½	—
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	61⅛	10.61
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	79¾	7.75
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	36¾	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	39	—
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	60	10.19
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	94¼	7.01
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	90½	7.96
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	14	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	102¼	6.25
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	69	8.47
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	74¼	7.80
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	104¼	6.66
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	50	—
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	56	10.49
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	12¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	40¼	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	33½	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	38½	—
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	94¾	14.57
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	63¼	10.27
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	84½	9.01
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	26	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co..	Common Stock	13½	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	26¼	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	63½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	24⅝	—
Socony-Vacuum Co ..	Common Stock	12¼	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	13¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co..	6½% July 1, 1944	43	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	7	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	8	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	20	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	60½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	60¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	58¼	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	40	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	43½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	65½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	21	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/0	15	—

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PRESIDENT HOOVER, October 1.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	*Pls.*	224
Tea, Green:		
Other kinds, Ningpo...	,,	318
,, ,, Shanghai	,,	4
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	111
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	33.29
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	*Bls.*75 ,,	74.80
White, Shanghai	,,580 ,,	570.82
Yellow, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39.28
Chinaware	,,	127
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	6,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	9,450
,, Sheep ,,	,,	5,000
Skin Mats, Kid, Untanned	,,	6,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Oct. 2.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh	*Pls.*	17
Canned Fruits	,,	220
Fruits, Dried	,,	227
Grease	,,	64
Milk, Condensed	,,	38
Oranges, Fresh	,,	178
Paints, Unclassed	,,	24
Paper, Bond	*Pls.*	11
,, Printing	,,	18
,, Writing	,,	18
Raisins	,,	38
Rope, Cotton	,,	13
Soda Ash	,,	840
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	9
Motor-trucks, Chassis of	,,	14
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	334
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	167
Hats	*Doz.*	13
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	20
Coffee	*Catties*	435
Chocolate	*Lb.*	1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	51,799
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,265
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.*10 ,,	669

TYNDARENS, October 3.

(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American,	*Bls.* 2 *Pls.*	6
Wheat	,,	118,108

CORNEVILLE, October 5.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	*Sup. ft.*	459,327
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,738,156
Timber: Laths	*Pcs.*	500,000

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, October 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*85 *Pls.*	83.40
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.*18 ,,	52.97
Silk Embroidery	,,	0.74
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.56
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	726
Wool, Sheep's	,,	300
Skins, Lamb, Untanned..	*Pcs.*	6,800
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	6,453.038

WICHITA, October 7.

(Agents: American Pioneer Line.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	*Pls.*	32
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	114
Gunpowder, Hangchow	,,	403
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*75 ,,	73.53
Silk, Refuse:		
Other Ports	*Bls.*20 ,,	59.89
Bristles	,,	100
Brassware	,,	36
Feathers, Goose	,,	50
Hair, Human	,,	171
Oil, Wood	,,	6
Skins, Rabbit	*Pcs.*	50,000

PRESIDENT MADISON, Oct. 8.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	*Pls.*	420
Apples, Fresh	,,	151
Canned Fruits	,,	45
Herrings, Salt	,,	66
Flour, Wheat	,,	277
Milk, Evaporated	,,	234
,, Condensed	,,	252
Paper, Bond	,,	273
,, Box Board	,,	32
,, Printing (Wood free)	,,	964
Varnishes	,,	28
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	*Sup. ft.*	54,900
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	3
Automobiles, Parts of	*G. Units*	2,636

SILVERYEW, October 9

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	250
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 6,728 *Pls.*	23,738
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	44
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	6
Newspapers, Old	,,	2,100
Paper, Printing	,,	423
Petroleum, Grease	,,	31
Sulphur Black	,,	670
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,925
,, Scraps	,,	1,543
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	8,876
,, Kerosene, in Case	,,151,500	
,, ,, ,, bulk	,, 27,270	
Liquid Fuel	*Tons.*	1,178
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 50 *G. Units*	3,101
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	18,136

STEEL MAKER, October 9

(Agents: U. S. Steel Products Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	*Pls.*	84
Sheets and Plates	,,	1,177
Pipes and Tubes	,,	248
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	5,828
,, Wire	,,	146
Nails, Wire	,,	375
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	1,162
Pipes and Tubes	,,	224
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,927

EMPRESS OF CANADA, Oct. 12.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Scented, Foochow..	*Pls.*	8
Silk Pongees, Manchurian	,,	0.91
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.*20 *Pls.*	19.91
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*70 ,,	69.82
Hair, Human	,,	51
Hats, Hemp	*Pcs.*	12,000
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	,,	3,000

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, October 12.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Muslins, White...	*Pcs.*	119
,, Piece Goods White	*Yds.*	600
,, Blanket Cloth ...	*Pls.*	6
,, Blankets	,,	3
,, Raw	*Bls* 500 ,,	1,838
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	5
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	450
Tinfoil	,,	3
Apples, Fresh	,,	30
Canned Awabi	,,	12
Barley	,,	1,500
Canned Fruits	,,	116
Fruits, Dried	,,	15
Grapes, Fresh	,,	72
Grease	,,	19
Hides, Cow	,,	275
Ink, Printing	,,	33
Leather, Calf and Kid ...	,,	7
,, Cow, Patent ...	,,	7
Margarine	*Pls.*	8
Oranges, Fresh	,,	538
Raisins, Dried	,,	11
Seed, Unclassed	,,	17
Shrimps, Dried	,,	140
Soap, Household	,,	5
Twine	,,	3
Bags, Leather	*Pcs.*	144
Motor-car Chassis	,,	3
Motor-cars	,,	26
Typewriters	,,	32
Oil, Linseed	*Galls.*	182
,, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	7,508
Paints:		
Enamels	,,	204
Varnishes	,,	100
Unclassed	,,	492
Rum, for Tobacco Flavoring	,,	4,002
Machinery, & Parts of	*G. Units*	15,524
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	956

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Oct. 13.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Lead, Pig	*Pls.*	1,176
Zinc Slabs	,,	420
Cobalt Oxide of	,,	8
Paper, Sulphite	,,	1,321
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	184
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	9
Motor-trucks, and Chassis of	,,	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	303
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	93

EMPRESS OF CANADA, Oct. 13.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Milk, Condensed	*Pls.*	144

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Oct. 15.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	*Bls.*155 *Pls.*	152.12
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	*Bls.*34 ,,	113.50
Silk Piece Goods	,,	4.95
,, Pongees, Honan	,,	4.20
Tea, Leaf, Unfired:		
Kiukiang etc.	,,	260
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo...	,,	298
Beans, Broad	,,	375
Bristles, Assorted	*Pls.*	59
Brassware	,,	98
Egg, Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	987
Feathers, Goose	,,	42
Chinaware, Fine	,,	36
Earthenware	,,	480
Woodware	,,	27
Woollen Carpets	*Hk. Tls.*	1,847

VENICE MARU, October 16.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Zinc Plates	*Pls.*	30
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Rope	,,	1,360
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Cables	*Pls.*	313
Milk, Evaporated	,,	68
Paper, Bond.	,,	793
Raisins	,,	1,334
Wheat	,,	35,500

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, Oct. 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American...	*Bls.*1,484 *Pls.*	5,249
Copper Ingots	,,	420
Expanded Metal	,,	389
Zinc Sheets	,,	15
Almonds, Dried	,,	63
Apples, Fresh	,,	21
Asbestos Sheets & Packing	,,	4
,, Products	,,	6
Asphalt	,,	883
Barley, Pearl	,,	21
Canned Asparagus	,,	34
,, Awabi	,,	345
,, Fruits	,,	56
Cheese	,,	19
Coffee	,,	7
Fruits, Dried	,,	65
,, Fresh	,,	25
Glucose	,,	148
Ink, Printing	,,	266
Oranges, Fresh	,,	56
Paper, Common Printing	,,	1,147
Petrolatum	,,	71
Raisins	,,	563
Shrimps, Dried	,,	117

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